REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,301.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	" 0 2½ As. a line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

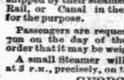
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 6th July.

THE fine s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd "	" 300
To SUEZ 1st "	" 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,500 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation is being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 12—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,500 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

For further particulars from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. For Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a splendid means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 " Grey T. Cloth.
5 Cases White Longcloth.
4 " Printe.
2 " Cashmere Cloth.
4 " Silk Border Dhoties.

On account of the underwriters—

1 Case Damaged Leather Strappings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did on MONDAY, the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the THIRTY-SIXTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first 15 LAC LOAN with interest ; and also the SUM of RUPEES 214,6 0, being the THIRTY-SIXTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORK'S DEBT ; and RUPEES 9,840, being the FOURTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 49,440.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd July 1872.

TO MESSES.—I beg to call the attention of Messes to a small shipment of AMERICAN GOLDEN LEAF CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO, now on hand and for SALE. This Tobacco is the only genuine Golden Leaf Cavendish Tobacco ever shipped to India, and is appreciated beyond all other kinds in America for its richness of flavour and extremely fine quality. The present shipment was made under a private order, but the death of the party to whom it was going, has thrown it upon the market. All who wish to use Tobacco of really unsurpassed excellence can see samples on applying to E. P. HAWTHORNE, at the Office of Messrs. Antrobus & Co. (late Rennie, Scovell & Co.), Fort.

KOUSANIE TEAS

Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & C. White & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, "	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Pints, Do. "	19 0	21 0

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the works "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have ; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined ; and in a notice of the Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt. packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt. ; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PARSEE SALESMAN, well connected, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT with a MERCANTILE FIRM. His services may be had in the Timber and also in the Indent and Consignment Departments. References unexceptionable. Address "S." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

A TRIAL WILL SUFFICE!!!

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an EXPERIENCED, SOBER, HONEST HAND as "DETECTIVE" in the PRESIDENCY FORCE, or any of the most atrocious MOFUSSIL STATIONS (the Penal Settlement of the "Andamans" not excepted) ; travelled through the whole of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies, South America, and Africa. Well up in (Colloquial) Hindustani and Tamil, and the general management and handling of Indians ever so extensive, but no pretension to passing the prescribed Indian Examina ion of M. A.'s or B. A.'s, of sound common sense (one of the old school), strong nerve, and not in the least afraid of hard work, *venial or carnal*, when required. Combined with a mild temper, courage in distress and calm judgment, and if he may use it—the spirit of a lion not to be roused by the teasing of an insect—the most essential quality of all for the capacity.

Address "E. R. U." care of the Superintendent Sailors' Home, will be promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. R. B. SEDGWICK has THIS DAY become a PARTNER in our FIRM.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY authorized Mr. OTTO FIEDLER to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI

NOTICE.—The INTERESTand RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE in our Firm CEASED on the 30TH JUNE, and the business will from THIS DATE be conducted under the Style and Name of ANTROBUS & Co.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

THE COMMITTEE of SHAREHOLDERS beg to call a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUNDS placed in their hands on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., at No. 3, Dean Lane, for the purpose of RECEIVING the FINAL ACCOUNTS of those Funds, and considering what should be done with the money lying in the National Bank to the credit of the Committee's Account.

29th June 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Direc ors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company,) on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account shewing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 158 of Act X. of 1866, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 9, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 22 lbs. each.

BEST REFINED SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

AMERICAN TAR, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

AMERICAN ASH OARS, 10 to 18 feet.

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Landing, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

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NOTICES.

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P. GRANT and SON,
ARMY, SIDE, AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

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BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of INDIA, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

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East Street	Poona.

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T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

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"OEIL-DE-BŒUF."
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab, Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 0" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100	0 0
4 "	"	..	" 125	0 0
6 "	"	..	" 150	0 0
8 "	"	..	" 175	0 0
10 "	"	..	" 200	0 0

Orders to be addressed to

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Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Jeypore Dak.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs. a.
Coats		16 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME enquiry for Port Canning shares. Spinning and other shares dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	213½
15,250	4000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1st JULY.

London.. Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... } No ship.

Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d. Wooden Ships ..... £2 0s. 0d. Mytholms & Oair Ships ..... £2 17s. 6d. Seeds ..... £1 0s. 0d.

Havre .. Cotton ..... Cotton ..... } No ship

Overland.. Steamers ..... £2 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 0s. 0d.

China .. Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 45 per bale nominal

Calcutta ..Salt ..... Rs. 4 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay..... Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Ellora (s)	Fraser	H ngkong, June 8.
	Fathe Shaw Allam	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 4.

The ship Clara, Smith, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterd-y.

The following vessels were entered [illegible] for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Koina, to Persian Gulf & Kurrachee.
Ship Euxine, to Liverpool.
Ship British Nation, to Rangoon.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 6s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 32s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

June.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (0 = whole sky clouded—8 =	Mean temperature of Air read at 8 A.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 8 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
24	29·606	79·9	77 2	76·6	·889	8·0	83·9	76·5	WSW,SW,WSW. SW,WSW,SW.	433
25	·575	78·3	75·5	75·0	·922	8·	81·5	76·0	WSW,SW,WSW. SW,WSW.	586
26	·608	80·3	77·2	76·1	·871	8·0	83·3	77·6	WSW,SW,WSW. SW.	587
27	·618	80·0	77·3	76·4	·882	8·0	83·8	76·0	WSW,SW,WSW.	531
28	·658	82·	77·9	76·5	·835	8·0	83·3	80·0	WSW.	576
29	·704	82·4	78·2	76·7	·831	7·3	83·4	80·4	WSW.	535

	In. Cs.
Fall of Rain during the Week	6 88
Registered between 1st January and 23rd June	17 61
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 30th June	24 49

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Arabia (s), 35 cases marble tiles, R. Scovell & Co.
Derby (s), 125 sheets iron, Nanjee Jairam; 400 bundles sheet iron, Khimjee J. wa.
Hsidee, 1 cask zinc sheets, Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.

FROM LONDON.
Khorasan, 33 cases porter, Pochajee Framjee & Co.
Cospatrick, 40 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co.
Centurion, 2? casks sodawater bottles, D. S. Kemp & Co.
Derby (s), 2 bales wall-paper, Tyebally Abdoolally & Co.; 397 bars English iron, Abdoolcarim Sullamahomed.
Xantho (s), 2 cases note paper and envelopes, the L. A. & A. Company; 3 cases wines, Leggatt & Co.

FROM GENOA.
Persia (s), 4 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Canton, 100 casks beer, James Bogie.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Persia (s), 27 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Flying Venus, 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, King & Co.; 38 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
Xantho (s), 21 bales wool, Lillabhur Govindjee; 30 bundles hides' Sullamon Dawood; 105 bales wool, Chapsey Gangjee; 45 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Mowjee; 50 bundles hides, C. Nanjee and P. Nuthoo; 45 cases shellac, Lawrence & Co.; 4 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.
Atalanta (s), 69 bales cotton, Laduck Dattoo; 70 bales cotton, Maddon Gopal Murkoondjee; 53 bales cotton, Ramchunder Jaichund; 110 bales cotton, Bhimrao Bhugajee; 104 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 101 bales wool, J. D. Varia; 200 bales cotton, King & Co.; 45 bales wool, Ramdass Vussoojee; 65 bales wool, Pestonjee Eduljee.
Livorno (s), 197 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 62 bales cotton, Gujanund Motecalt.
Sir John Mandeville, 60 bales cotton, Poonja Walljee.

FOR LONDON.
Columbian (s), 75 bales skins, Fukirmomed Husson Abdool Cadur & Co.; 40 bundles hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 31 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee & Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Columbian (s), 1 bundle shells, Ahmedsha Essoofsha.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. A. P.

5 0	pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	5 0 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 14 0
250	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 15 0
250	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 13 6
200	,,	W. Mulls No. 24	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 4 0
200	,,	,, ,, No. 30	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 8 0
300	,,	,, ,, No. 20	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 12 0
300	,,	,, ,, No. 33	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 0 0

COTTON.

150 candies New Dhollera, ready ... ... Rs. 245

YARNS.

1,500 lbs.	Turkey Red No. 40	As. 22½
1,500 ,,	,, ,, No. 42	,, 23½
3,000 ,,	,, ,, No. 40	,, 24
12,000 ,,	Mock Water No. 32	,, 11½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2ND JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st July, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 2nd July, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 1st July, 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 1st July, 9-44 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 24 minutes.
Via R-d Sea, 2nd July, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd July, 6 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd July is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	10 28	0 9
,, Galle	7 22	1 21
,, Kurrachee	1 26	0 10
,, Madras	5 35	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd July, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 2nd July, 1-15 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 1st July, 9-44 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·900, rainfall 20 cents.
CANARA, 2nd July, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·94, rainfall 55 cents.
VIRGOLA, 2nd July, 10-50 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch 52 cents.
TUTICORIN, 2nd July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 96, barometer 29·825.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 2.

Trollope, Lieutenant, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, on leave, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 2.

Banks, S. O'B. Surgeon, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, to Neemuch.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 2nd July 1872.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for June 1872, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., except on Saturdays when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Monday, the 1st General and Garrison Staff and Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 2nd, H. M.'s 19th Regiment.
On Wednesday, the 3rd, H. M.'s 21st Regiment.
On Thursday, the 4th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Friday, the 5th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Monday, the 8th, Ordnance Department.
On Thursday, the 11th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Saturday, the 13th, Byculla Schools.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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One Month	,,	5	0 0
One Week	,,	1	8 0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TERACHEE & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—July 1st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. B. Paterson, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—KAUNTZE—June 28th, at Benares, Edward Ellis Rogers, Queen's College, Benares, to Sophia Amelia, youngest daughter of Major Kauntze, late 7th Dragoon Guards.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872.

THE *Times of India* last Saturday returned to the charge regarding the action of Government in the matter of the late Commissariat scandal. We are glad to see that journal espousing the cause of Major L. M. Davies, for we too believe him to be an honest and an injured man. The *Government Gazette* of last Thursday has sealed his fate as regards Staff employ, and he ceases to belong to a department which he has long served in with success and honour, and in which he gained the confidence of those in authority. Major Davies is not unknown in this city. In 1858 or 1859 he was here as an officer in the Commissariat, and he practically learned his duties under General Davidson and Colonel Pope, two able Commissariat officers, both of whom had a high opinion of his character and ability. So very quickly did he acquire a knowledge of the various duties of his position, that Major, now Colonel, Salmon recommended that young officers joining the Head Office should be placed under Major Davies, with a view to their acquiring office habits and a knowledge of the system of accounts as obtaining in the Presidency Office Some time after, but much more quickly than usually falls to the lot of Commissariat officers, Major Davies, on account of peculiar fitness, was placed in charge of an independent office, and the Government for years past have relied upon his sagacity and able administration. We need not say that they were never deceived, for it is public report that a more hard-working officer never sat at an office desk than this dismissed official. Major Davies has, however, very foolishly given way, and thus rendered any defence of him somewhat difficult. He pleaded for mercy, and threw himself on the merciless consideration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and General Marriott.

The pitiless Governor jumped at Major Davies's wretched act of confidence. The Government in name had sanctioned and passed a minute, which was rash, and which was the unthoughtful composition of General Marriott, the Military Secretary. The *Times of India* does not know who wrote this precious document, which tries the question, passes a verdict, and then delivers a sentence. We do, and on very good authority assure our contemporary that General Marriott was the person alone to blame for its wording, while to the late Governor belongs the honour of its issue—a praiseworthy deed. Well, it became a matter of town talk that the famous resolution would have to be cancelled, which had in a wholesale manner dealt with the honour and reputation of several of our best and most accomplished officers. The supposed necessity was even greater, as the chit-chat of the bandstand and clubs did have it that, while the resolution stated on its face that the decision was that of the Governor in Council, yet Mr. Tucker, the Judicial Member of Council, was said to have repudiated it, and it was asserted that he had never even seen the condemnatory document. Further, it asserted that he never saw one line of the evidence upon which certain British officers were pilloried and punished without trial.

We said it was difficult to defend Major Davies, but it ought not to be hard, for on a review of the matter there positively is nothing to contend for, nothing to plead against. The whole case against him amounts to simply this. When the Commissariat give a contract they accept a deposit as security for the due performance of the work covenanted to be done, or for the proper supply of the goods agreed to be delivered. Military officers not being lawyers fell into the habit of adding a very unnecessary clause, which was to the effect that, if any errors were hereafter detected, the contractor should refund. We say this was, and is, an unnecessary provision, for the law of the land if set in motion would have been sufficient to compel a contractor within statutable limits as to time to fulfil this part of his obligation, and also would have enabled Government to recoup themselves. Once the contract was finished, it would have been downright oppression to hold a man's deposit in the hope that an error might some day be discovered. If on the face of matters the contractor had given satisfaction, and had met the conditions of his agreement, by the custom of trade he was entitled to a return of his guarantee deposit. A stipulation to the contrary, we hold, was worthless, and bad in law, for such was and is to the detriment of commerce and would cripple legitimate trade. From all we can learn of this matter, Major Davies appears to have refunded the deposit money a little too soon, that is, before errors were discovered, although after the contract, as the *Times of India* informs, "*was done with.*" We believe that up to this hour no errors have been found out, or are likely to turn up, and, this being so, the crime of the unfortunate dispossessed officer appears to be simply that of not obeying to the letter an obsolete order, although he fully carried out in spirit all the clauses of the contract which he made with a certain boat contractor. It appears to us that stipulating in a contract, that a contractor's money deposit may be indefinitely retained after a contract is completed to protect Government in event of any one fishing out an error, is very like inflicting upon a man an unnecessary and unlawful privation of his money, which amounts to a constructive kind of duress, which the best Judges on the Bench have never sanctioned.

A great question is open to the lawyers in this matter as to whether such a stipulation in a contract would not be void at Common Law. When no particular time is mentioned for the performance of any special act, then a reasonable time is held to be the particular period; and this of course must be ascertained from the surrounding circumstances. We should say in Commissariat matters that the reasonable time would be easily settled, viz, after a committee had passed goods, or, in this matter specially, after receipt of the certificate of an officer that such and such goods had reached him safely per boat, or that such and such troops had been safely and properly conveyed to their destination by the boat contractor. We really think that if, as is stated, the contract was completed and done, then Major Davies has asked for mercy through a mistaken view of his own duties and responsibilities. We incline to the idea that he had bad and poor advisers, persons who to shut up the unpleasant affair were willing to let him submit to any humiliation.

But although Major Davies threw himself on the mercy of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, it must not be supposed that this gallant but ill-advised officer felt himself guilty. He knew he had broken a departmental rule it is true, although that rule was perhaps illegal or at any rate a harsh one. He was struck dumb by the sentence of Government passed upon him in the absence of any opportunity of defence. A great penalty was shadowed forth in the resolution, and, with a wife and a very large family to support, he asked for mercy—not mercy on account of any admitted crime or corrupt irregularity, but lenity, soft clemency from that wrath which guilty or not guilty the resolution informed him was about to descend upon him and others on the foregone conclusion of Government formed on exparte reports and pleaded against him by a Jesuitical Military Secretary who was a master of a powerful pen and who had the ear of the Lord of Parell.

We decline to admit that Major Davies should be bound by even the appearance of an admission of error, and in the name of justice we ask that he be allowed to withdraw his request for mercy. This officer was tethered down firmly by the Resolution No. 275. He stood not committed under it for the purpose of future trial, but as a novel kind of victim, on a still more novel altar, stamped as a delinquent waiting for sentence. In the hour of agony and of bitter despair—with a want of that moral courage which he must now deeply regret he did not summon to his aid—he asked mercy instead of redress. He felt, too, under the absolute control of that power which could sentence without judicial enquiry, and he thought to salve the authorities with the ointment of apparent submission: and for all this we candidly blame Major Davies as he now must censure himself. It was not mere political expediency that guided him, so much as the stern necessity of adopting a strategy that might secure bread for his family, and on this score our sympathy is awakened, while we do not defend his acts. In an evil moment he was induced to chalk out a course that might save him from the effect of official zeal or pretended displeasure. This hope failed, as ever will fail speculative surrenders of right. His letter supplied just what was wanted, for evidence against himself was not forthcoming, and he became the batman who supplied the material for kicking himself out of office. His cries for mercy were accepted as proofs of guilt, and greedily were they heaped up to supply a justification for charges which otherwise were incapable of proof. This unfortunate officer's sole mistake has been that he allowed the resolution to become the instrument of torture which extracted from him a supplication equal to a confession of wrong-doing, wholly incompatible with his previous life and official character, strangely at variance with his real position in the matter, and contradictory of his real defence.

We will not litter and crowd the "pleadings" in this strange case with an apparently worthless confession. Admitted that he did cry for indulgence, and what point of view do you arrive at? Only that an extraordinary and painful pressure precipitated him into an act of folly which let him fall in the meshes of his enemies. Major Davies deserves to suffer for his fault of want of firmness, but he does not merit disgrace and ruin for weakness and want of judgment. He is not the first man who has had his common sense snatched from him by a violent and sudden attack on his honour, and we urge that, if he has yielded to even an apparent admission of error by crying *Peccavi*, the now retracted half confession cannot be offered in evidence against him, as he now declares that he was not master of his judgment at that time owing to the shock he received when publicly held up to universal scorn. On such averment the case should be reopened, and Major Davies solemnly tried on the same indictment upon which he has been sentenced, though, queer anomaly, he never yet has really been brought to the bar. The *Times of India*, with laudable intentions no doubt, hints at some great conspiracy existing. This we do not believe is a fact, and, moreover, we do not think that journal will really assist the aggrieved officers by hurling accusations at officers of good repute. We are perfectly convinced that Colonel Thacker's hands are quite clean in the matter, and that he struck no ungenerous blow against his brother officers. Had other names been paraded, we should gladly have assisted in exposing the real author of the accusation. Let Government answer Major Davies's question:—Has Colonel Holland twice wavered in his own opinion on the matter of the accused officers? Has he written one report, torn it up, and submitted a second one at variance with his first, and on whose bidding? These are fair questions, and Major Davies is entitled to detailed replies. The present Government is placed in extreme difficulty as to a review of matters, for Sir Seymour, Fitzgerald and General Marriott are gone home, the latter gentleman hurrying off the day after he drafted his cruel farewell to India, the accusatory resolution. His Excellency will not too much "strain the quality of mercy" if he will listen to an appeal from an accused and deposed officer, who without interest and still untried simply asks to be heard in his own defence before his final ruin is consummated.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have been requested to state that Dr. Cook did not "secretly apply" for the chair of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College. Dr. Sylvester, the Principal of the College, nominated Dr. Cook for the appointment when Dr. Eccles sent in his resignation; and, when it was offered to him, Dr. Cook of course accepted the chair. He, therefore, is not responsible for the discourtesy with which Dr. Smith was treated.

WE have received a communication from our Jacobabad correspondent, which would seem to show that the Khan of Khelat is not adhering so fairly as could be wished to his part of the arrangement lately come to between him and his Sirdars by the friendly advice of Colonel Merewether. We are inclined to look upon the information which has been forwarded to us with some reserve, but as a company of Rifles has actually been ordered from Jacobabad we think our correspondent's information is likely to be correct in all essential points. It will be remembered that but a few months ago Colonel Merewether at Jacobabad induced the rebellious Sirdars of the Khan of Khelat to tender their submission on condition that their revolt should be pardoned and their lands restored to them, a condition with which the Khan, glad to obtain peace, promised compliance; but we are now told that the Khan has refused to give back their estates to Chiefs who were lately in arms against him. The Sirdars, it is reported, annoyed at the Khan's delaying to reinstate them, waited upon His Highness about a fortnight ago with a request that he would carry out the promise on which they had relied and grant them their estates; but His Highness felt secure enough not only to make a refusal, but to tell the Sirdars in a pompous speech that he was paramount authority in his own territory and did not want to have any petty rulers in his dominions. The surprise and rage of the Chiefs at such treatment may be imagined, but they seem to have at that time behaved calmly, and only went to the Wuzeer, who had agreed to the terms of the treaty at Jacobabad on behalf of the Khan, and demanded that he should see the treaty carried out. But on this official advising the Khan to adhere to the treaty, and pointing out to him that by not doing so he would be insulting Merewether Sahib, His Highness is said to have ordered his attendants to strike him down. This order was fortunately not carried out, and the Wuzzeer escaped from the palace, but the Khan threatened to have his life within seven days. The Khan, we are told, will not even listen to the British frontier officers, and the Sirdars have asked the Political Agent to interfere, and have told him that should he be unable to see that their demands are granted they will "attack his camp"—by which we presume our correspondent means the camp of the Khan, for we can scarcely think the Sirdars would be rash enough to pit themselves against the British representative, though the construction of the sentence would have it appear as if the Political Agent's camp were the object. One thing, however, which favours the idea that the Chief may have threatened the Agent's camp is that Major Harrison has thought it necessary to apply to have his escort strengthened. The Commissioner in Sind has ordered the authorities at Jacobadad to send off a company of Jacob's Rifles to Khelat under command of a European officer, by double marches, and altogether events have taken such a turn in that quarter that we shall await with considerable interest the arrival of further information.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVENUE.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, 1ST JULY.

The revenue of the United Kingdom, for the quarter ending 30th June, shows an increase of one and a half millions sterling.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

Lord Enfield, replying to Mr. Cochrane in the House of Commons last night, said that Her Majesty's Government had suggested, though unsuccessfully, a temporary postponement of the introduction of increased tolls for vessels through the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

The Commons have rejected the amendments to the Ballot Bill approved by the Lords, and in conformity with the recommendation of Government have appointed a committee to urge the passing of the bill.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.
Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.
Paris Rentes 84-95.
Arrival from Bombay, John Straker.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 7th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, 1ST JULY.

Market very flat. There are sellers of Fair Dhollera, September delivery, at 7¾d., and buyers at 7¾d. per lb.

THE burnt down part of Jedo is being laid out in streets 90, 60, and 48 feet wide.

OFFICIAL intelligence from Gwadur states that dengue fever is prevalent at that place, and that half the population had been attacked by it.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the levy of an octroi duty of two annas per maund on fish in the Lahore Municipality.

A SPECIAL telegram from Simla informs us that the Viceroy has accepted the resignation by Mr. Robinson of his seat as a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

WE have still further indications of progress from Cabul. The Ameer, we are informed, has engaged two English tutors, so that his sons may have a liberal education: and we also have it reported that he has ordered jails to be built, and has decreed a kind of Stamp Act.

WE yesterday had an opportunity of inspecting one of the batch of forged Rs. 1,000 currency notes of the Madras circle which were lately issued. The forgery is so clumsy in every detail that it is almost surprising that any of the notes have passed; for any one with the slightest knowledge of the appearance of genuine notes could not fail with ordinary attention to detect the forgery. The forged Bombay notes which we cautioned the public against yesterday are even a more clumsy production.

THE principal Candaharee merchants have memorialised the Ameer of Afghanistan regarding the losses which they have suffered by their caravans being plundered by the Murrees while *en route* to India. They represent that during the last two years they have been robbed by the Murrees of merchandise worth between two and three lakhs of rupees. The Ameer has replied that he has represented matters to the British Government, and has ordered that a strong escort is to accompany each caravan up to the British frontier.

THE Municipality of Umritsar have applied to the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 1,90,000, and the Punjab Government has recommended to the Supreme Government that the loan be granted. The purpose for which the loan is required is to discharge the debts incurred by the Municipal Committee in constructing works of public utility, situated within the local limits of the Municipality. The cost of these works was as follows:—Civil Buildings, including block of City Buildings, containing Town Hall, Municipal Committee's Room, Museum, Court of Small Causes, Honorary Magistrate's Court, Police Court with appurtenances, Rs. 1,50,605; Clock Tower, Rs. 30,000; Bhagtanwala Gate Drain, Rs. 13,000; Main Drainage, Rs. 1,20,425; City Wall, Rs. 97,747; Filling City Ditch, Rs. 1,18,472; Filling Sant Singh's Dhab, Rs. 81,835; Re-building Hathi gate, Rs. 3,343,—total Rs. 6,15,127.

THE DISABLED STEAMER "ZAIRE."

THE Zaire, which arrived in port on the 27th ult., disabled, is about to go into the P. and O. Company's Dock for repairs. We stated the principal facts concerning the Zaire yesterday, and we have very little more to add on the subject now. She left Madras on the 4th ult. with 32 passengers, and when south of Ceylon she encountered the monsoon in all its fury. The weather is described to us to have been very severe, and notwithstanding that the Zaire is a good sea boat she was sorely "put to it." On the 19th, a heavier sea than usual struck her, and the crew were alarmed by a smash and unmistakeable signs of the derangement of the machinery. It was then found that the crank was broken and that the shaft was twisted so violently that it would have been dangerous to the hull to continue to work it. Sails were accordingly resorted to, and the ship's head was turned for Bombay, the direction of the wind rendering that course necessary. The progress made was very slow, about four knots an hour being averaged. The weather was extremely rough, especially nearing Bombay, and it is probable that unless a temporary repair had been made upon the crank, so that the machinery could be used for a day, the Zaire would not have been able to get into harbour. The ship had been at sea for such a length of time that the crew were put upon short rations shortly before her arrival here on the 27th. Beyond the delay and the dirty weather, however, the passengers were put to no extra inconvenience. They still remain on board, but it is almost certain that they will continue their passage home by another steamer. The Zaire carried a spare shaft, and this is now being fitted up, together with a new crank; but her bottom is excessively dirty, and it is this that will cause her to be brought into dock. Her tonnage is 1,209, and her horsepower is 140. Besides the passengers she was taking home a general cargo when the accident occurred.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN E. S. FOX, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

MAJOR FOSBERY, V.C., delivered a lecture at Benmore, on Tuesday evening last week, on the "Mitrailleur" and the importance of introducing that weapon for service in this country. The gallant lecturer spoke for two hours and a half.

CORPS TO BE ASSEMBLED AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE OF 1872-73.

Royal Horse Artillery—4 Batteries.
B Battery A Bde.—From Rawul Pindee.
C ,, A ,, ,, Peshawur.
D ,, A ,, In relief.
B ,, F ,, In relief.
Field Batteries—4 Batteries.
H Battery 5th Bde.—From Mecan Meer.
D ,, 16th ,, ,, Rawul Pindee.
F ,, 20th ,, ,, Peshawur.
1 Field Battery—Punjab Force.
3-24*th Heavy Battery*—From Peshawur—1 Heavy Battery.
Mountain Batteries—3 Mountain Batteries.
No. 1 Battery 13th Brigade—From Rawul Pindee.
Peshawur Mountain Train.
Hazara Mountain Train.
About 1,200 men.
British Cavalry—2 Regiments—about 700 sabres.
4th Hussars—In relief.
5th Lancers—From Sealkote.
Native Cavalry.—8 Regiments—about 3,000 sabres.
5th Regiment—From Jhelum.
9th ,, ,, Rawul Pindee.
10th ,, ,, Nowshera.
15th ,, In relief
16th ,, From Peshawur.
3 Regiments Punjab Cavalry.
British Infantry—6 Regiments—about 4,000 men.
36th Foot—From Rawul Pindee.
39th ,, In relief.
55th ,, From Peshawur.
58th ,, In relief.
2 60th ,, ,,
70th ,, From Rawul Pindee.
Native Infantry—17 Regiments—about 9,520 men.
12th Kelat-i-Gilzhee—In relief.
14th Regiment—From Rawul Pindee.
15th ,, In relief.
19th ,, From Tullagung.
22nd ,, ,, Jhelum.
23rd ,, In relief.
25th ,, From Rawul Pindee.
29th ,, In relief.
30th ,, From Nowshera.
36th ,, In relief.
7 Regiments Punjab Infantry.
Sappers—4th, 5th, 8th, and 9th Companies.

ABSTRACTS.

	Men.
Artillery	1,200—66 Guns.
British Cavalry	700
Native ,, ...	3,000
British Infantry...	4,000
Sappers	300
Native Infantry...	9,520
Grand Total ...	18,720

The following troops will remain in Garrison :—

Stations.		Troops.
Peshawur	... ...	6th Foot. 12th Bengal Cavalry. 21st Native Infantry. 26th Native Infantry. Married men and Depot 55th Foot, with detail of Artillery.
Nowshera	... ...	Married men and Depot 58th Foot.
Rawul Pindee	...	Depots of 4th Hussars, of 36th, 2-60th and 70th Foot, and 14th Native Infantry.
Jhelum	... ...	Depot of 22nd and 36th Native Infantry.
Sealkote	... ...	17th Bengal Cavalry. Depot of 5th Lancers and 15th Native Infantry.
Tullagung	...	Depot of 19th Native Infantry.

P. S. LUMSDEN, Colonel,
Quarter-Master General.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your "diseased" correspondent is perhaps not aware that the irregularities complained of by him now no longer exist, since the physician in whose time they were permitted has resigned the post of Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary in the Trinity Chapel Street, and Dr. Narayen Dajee placed in his stead. As I live close by, I am enabled to state that Dr. Narayen Dajee attends regularly in the morning, and for the last fortnight there has been no complaint whatever as to regularity of attendance, receipt of bribes, &c. From the high character of Dr. N. Dajee, it is to be trusted that he will carefully supervise the dispensing of medicines to the poor poor patients who seek relief at his hands.

E. R.

2nd July.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD (UPPER SIND), 25TH JUNE.

THE latest from Afghanistan is that Mahomed Allum Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, and his secretary, Ahmed Alli Khan, have arrived at Cabul with the revenues of the province. The Ameer gave them great praise for the manner in which they have governed, and the result of their good government has brought in a greater revenue than has hitherto been known for the last fifteen years. Allum Khan made to His Highness the Ameer presents of the best breed twenty horses from Turkistan. The Ameer in return made him a present of one elephant, one horse from Herat, with a saddle richly ornamented with gold. Abdoola Khan, son of His Highness the Ameer, made the Governor a present of a very valuable gold chain and a bracelet laid with precious stones.

Allum Khan confirmed the report that Abdool Rahim Khan had threatened to recover Turkistan and was advancing with a force. The Ameer said that he could not believe this, but Abdool Rahim had written to him to allow him to return from exile and had promised faithful allegiance to him. "However," said he, "I shall place at your disposal six regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and twelve pieces of cannon, and you can well check his movements on our frontier. You are appointed commandant-in-chief of my forces in Turkistan." Allum Khan left on the 15th instant for Turkistan.

The Ameer has sent in recruiting officers into the province of Chundawul to obtain as many men as he can. The Ameer has ordered jails to be built for the accommodation of prisoners, and they are to be managed on the English principle. Foreigners breaking the laws of the country are not to be incarcerated in them, but they must be expelled from the country or handed over to their own Governments for punishment. The Ameer has brought out a Stamp Act, and it has been ruled that all complaints from one subject against another must be tendered to magistrates written on stamp paper. All civil complaints must be also written on paper ten per cent. in value of the amount claimed.

The Ameer has engaged two European (English) tutors to instruct his sons in English and to give them a knowledge of all the sciences.

The Governor of Candahar forwarded twenty five letters from the principal merchants, memorializing His Highness the Ameer to take measures to prevent any further

THE FRAUD ATTEMPTED UPON MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the recent fraud attempted upon Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. in respect of a consignment of cotton, formed the subject of investigation before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoners. The two prisoners in the case, Dewsey Jewraj, *alias* Lilladhur Dewsey, and Nursey Lilladhur, were charged with cheating, with abetment of cheating, and with conspiring to cheat the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., merchants, in connection with a consignment of 57 bales of cotton.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case, he was happy to say, were simple, although they would require a great number of witnesses to prove them. Each witness had not to go through all the facts and would take no great time, but each witness would supply a link in the chain of evidence. It appears that, on the 10th February last, the first prisoner, Dewjee Jewraj, accompanied by two brokers, went to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and there saw Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, an assistant in the firm. Prisoner had with him two samples of cotton—one of old Dhollera and the other of new Cutch. These samples were shown to Sorabjee, who examined them, and was satisfied with the quality of the cotton. Prisoner said they were to be shipped on board the Prince Patrick. He wanted £9-10 per bale of the old Dholleras and £10 per bale of the new Cutch cotton. Sorabjee was willing that the above advances should be made if the shipment was according to the samples. He made it a condition that the cotton should be inspected while being pressed, and he instructed the two brokers to go to the Scott Press and inspect the cotton offered for consignment. The two brokers went to the press and found both the prisoners there. The latter pointed out the cotton, which was of the same quality as the samples that had been shown to Messrs. Ewart, Lathan and Co. The cotton having been pressed the brokers went away. Next morning one of the brokers went to the bunder and saw some of the bales shipped. The whole quantity of cotton was shipped. The suspicion of one of the brokers was roused, and he went on board the ship, had the bales opened, and found that, instead of the good cotton, the bales contained mill sweepings and rubbish. Prior to that, the mate's receipt had been handed to Sorabjee Nowrojee, the prisoners thereby representing that the goods shipped and represented by that receipt were the goods they had contracted to ship. This was not so. It would be proved that the goods shipped had been purchased by prisoners from one Ambaram Bhowaneedas at Rs. 19 per bale, while the really good cotton on which the advances were sought for had been shipped by this very Ambaram on his own account on board the Stirling. Sometime afterwards, the prisoner went and made a statement to Sorabjee, which the learned counsel would leave it to the witness to describe. The learned counsel would ask the jury to say upon the evidence, that these men, knowing that they were to ship rubbish, misrepresented to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. that they were going to ship good cotton. Fortunately, through the vigilance of the broker, no advance was made by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., but still the offence the prisoners had been guilty of was a serious one, and as such the learned counsel trusted the jury would deal with it upon the evidence. The learned counsel then led evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia said—I am an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and was so employed in February last. On the 10th of that month the first prisoner came to me at the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. I had not known him before that. He was accompanied by two brokers, Hurukchund Hunsraj and Hurridas Govindjee. He said he wished me to take a consignment of cotton on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. He had brought two samples of old Dhollera and new Cutch cotton which he wished to consign, and I looked at the samples. He said he wanted £9-10 for the old Dhollera and £10 for the new Cutch. I agreed to advance to those amounts provided he allowed my men to superintend the pressing of the bales and to take them on board the ship. The first prisoner told me the cotton was lying at the Scott Press, Colaba. I told the brokers, in prisoner's presence, to attend to the matter of the consignment and to superintend the pressing and shipment of the bales. On the 15th February last the first prisoner handed to me the mate's receipt. (The witness's examination is here stopped.)

Mr. Henry W. Atkinson, assistant to the firm of Messrs. Lawrence and Co., said the firm were agents for the Prince Patrick. Fifty-seven bales were re-landed from the ship by desire of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. On re-landing the goods, the mate's receipt was given back to the captain, that is, before the ship left. The Prince Patrick was a sailing ship. She left for England by the Cape on the 11th or 12th April. The captain took the mate's receipt away with him by witness's advice.

Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia continued—When the first prisoner gave me the mate's receipt, he asked me for about Rs. 5,000, part payment of the advance. I did not make any advance, having been warned the previous day and having also received some samples of cotton. I handed the mate's receipt to Mr. Maitland, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. I never saw it again. The samples I afterwards received were certainly not of the same character as those I had received from the first prisoner. The original samples were small, and were swept away from the office. The samples of rubbish cotton brought from the ship were also swept away. The first prisoner came to my residence in company with one Ambaram Bhowaneedas on the 1st April, and begged I should induce Mr. Maitland to give up the receipt, as they had received no money. I said the thing was not in my control, and told them to come to Mr. Maitland at the office. Two days afterwards, that is on the 3rd April, prisoners came to the office to Mr. Maitland. They did not understand English, and I acted as interpreter. Mr. Maitland asked why they had played such a trick. They said they bought the cotton from one Mooljee Wusson at Rs. 60 a bale. Mr. Maitland asked why if that was so they asked £9-10 and £10 a bale. They said they did it for their profit. Mr. Maitland asked second prisoner who he was, and he said he was the partner of the first prisoner. Ambaram was questioned, and he said he was acting as broker to the firm of the two prisoners. I afterwards saw the prisoners on the road. They begged of me to get the receipt back from Mr. Maitland. The bales in question are now lying in the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. I have seen them. I would certainly not make an advance of £9-10 and £10 per bale of cotton such as I saw in the godown.

To Mr. Inverarity—The sample now produced were samples brought to me by the brokers from the Scott Press. I stated by mistake in my information that they were the original samples brought me by the first prisoner. I laboured under that mistake until reminded by the brokers that they brought these samples from the Scott Press; and I then felt convinced they were right and that I was wrong. I rectified my mistake before the magistrate. I am not sure that I made any other mistake.

Hurrukchund Hunsraj, a freight-broker, knew the two prisoners for the last three or four months. They had a place of business at Mandvie Bunder. Witness had a communication only with first prisoner before he went to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. First prisoner said to witness, "I want to ship some cotton through Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co." He had two samples of cotton with him. Witness and his partner Hurridas Govindjee accompanied him to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. Prisoner handed the samples to Sorabjee Nowrojee, who agreed to advance £9-10 per bale of old Dhollera and £10 per bale of new Cutch. Sorabjee stipulated that his men should examine the cotton while it was being pressed; and prisoner assented. Prisoner said he had fifty-seven bales to ship. Sorabjee told witness and his partner to go to the Scott Press and examine the prisoner's cotton. They went there, and found both prisoners were in attendance. They examined the cotton pointed out by prisoners, and found it to correspond in quality with the samples the first prisoner had shown to Sorabjee. While the cotton was being weighed, witness took two samples which were put in bags. They were those produced in Court. The bales were pressed in the presence of witness and his partner. There were twenty-seven bales of old Dhollera and thirty bales of new Cutch. The former were marked with a diamond D. and D. F. (Dhollera fine). The latter were marked with a diamond D. and N. A. F. (New Akote fine). At the request of the first prisoner, witness brought a freight order for fifty-seven bales to be shipped on board the Prince Patrick and handed it to prisoner. The next day witness went to the Scott Press wharf and there saw fifty-seven bales in a prow. They were the same bales he had seen the preceding day, but with the marks changed. The D had been made into A. D. within the diamond. In consequence of what he was told, witness went to the Custom House and to the Prince Patrick. On his return he saw the first prisoner at his place of business. Prisoner said, "If you don't get the mate's receipt this evening, come to me to-morrow morning, and we will go together and get the bales shipped." Next morning witness went to prisoner's place, when prisoner said he had got the mate's receipt. In consequence of a suspicion roused in witness's mind, he went the same day on board the Prince Patrick. There was not one of the bales present at the Scott Press. Witness saw some other bales stowed away in the hold. They were marked with a D. in the diamond and another D. below it outside the diamond. Witness had some of the bales opened, and he took samples to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. They were "spinning droppings," being very inferior cotton. Witness went and handed the samples to Sorabjee Nowrojee. Two days later witness saw first prisoner at the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., when the first prisoner produced the mate's receipt and asked for the money. Sorabjee told prisoner to have a bill of exchange drawn up, and meanwhile kept the mate's receipt with him. While the bill of exchange was being filled in, Sorabjee had occasion to go out, and prisoner left soon after. The next day, accompanied by witness's partner, first prisoner went to witness's house and said, "I did not come yesterday. I think my goods are bad." Witness asked why he shipped bad goods. Prisoner said, "That has happened; my men committed the fraud; do you get the receipt returned to me." Witness said he (prisoner) must go to Sorabjee and Mr. Maitland. Prisoner said, "Try to save me; I am a poor man and I shall be ruined." Witness said he would see what he could do. A day or two after, witness accompanied prisoner to Sorabjee's house. Prisoner made a statement to Sorabjee, who said, "You fool, you wanted to bring us into trouble or loss." Prisoner said, "Forgive me, the thing has happened." Sorabjee referred the prisoner to Mr. Maitland. On another occasion, witness was present when the second prisoner came to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to ask Mr. Maitland to return the mate's receipt. Mr. Maitland asked prisoner why he had done such a thing. Prisoner said, "We did it for the sake of our belly."

Hurridas Govindjee, a freight and consignment broker in partnership with last witness, knew the two prisoners for about three months. (Corroborates the last witness as to what took place at the interview between the first prisoner and Sorabjee in respect of the consignment. Prisoner offered to make the subsequent weighing of the cotton at the Scott Press, &c.)

Dadabhoy Bhickajee, Custom House and Cotton Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., was ordered by Mr. Maitland to land fifty-seven cotton bales from the Prince Patrick, and having obtained the permission of the Custom authorities, did so. Six of them were examined by Captain Dixon and Mr. R. L. Crawford. They contained rubbish and droppings. Witness produced the covering of two of ten bales, which showed that they were pressed at the Imperial Press Company's premises.

Chimna Shamjee, in the employ of Sonderdass Mooljee, muccadum to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., received a note from the last witness and gave it to the tindal. He also got a second note from Dadabhoy and handed it to the tindal. On the latter occasion, the tindal brought fifty-seven bales in a boat, and witness cleared them through the Custom House. They were placed in a godown belonging to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. They were marked D in a diamond and a D below it outside the diamond. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, a tindal of a prow belonging to the last witness, remembered being sent three or four months ago to bring fifty-seven bales of cotton from the Prince Patrick. He brought them accordingly.

Captain Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, had examined some bales of cotton in Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.'s godown in February last. The cotton was droppings damaged by oil, and was of very inferior value.

Mr. R. L. Crawford, partner in the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., was present with last witness on the 29th February last, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.'s godown, at the examination of some bales of cotton. The sample in Court was a fair sample of the cotton that was examined. It was what is ordinarily called mill-waste. It is sold by mills in England, when not damaged by oil, at 1d. a pound, and would be worth about Rs. 32 a candy. The cotton before the Court was of less value; it was damaged by oil, and was not fit for burning.

To Mr. Inverarity—I have known such cotton shipped to England as mill waste and cotton pickings, only for making paper.

Lilladhur Urjoon, a dealer in cotton droppings, remembered selling to Ambaram, broker, about four months ago, for Rs. 19 per bale, fifty-seven bales of mill-waste and pickings pressed at the Imperial Press. Ambaram got the bales marked by a Ghatee of the name of Rama. He (Ambaram) had with him at the time this pass (produced in Court) which witness recognised by the mark D. in a diamond with a D. below, which latter, witness thought, meant droppings. Ambaram had paid Rs. 200 as earnest money, and said he would pay the balance on getting the mate's receipt from the ship as witness called it, "Perrin Patricka" (Prince Patrick.) Witness went with the bales in a boat to the "Perrin Patricka." He brought the mate's receipt and made it over to his master, Mooljee Wurson. The sale of these bales was made to Ambaram Bhowanee. Witness had a previous transaction with Ambaram in droppings. The fifty-seven bales were shipped the day they were sold.

To the Court—We got these bales pressed to save space in our godown: we bought them from the Manockjee Petit and Munguldas mills. (Is shewn the cover of the bales.) This is the mark of our bales; and this is a sample of the cotton droppings we sold to Ambaram.

To Mr. Inverarity—I never knew any business relations between Ambaram and the prisoners.

His Lordship told the jury at 5 P.M. that there were several more witnesses for the prosecution to examine, and he thought they should now adjourn. As this was not a case of felony, the jury were discharged with the usual warning not to communicate with any person on the subject of the trial. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES MEETING.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Bench of Justices was held on Monday—Mr. John Connon presiding.

A letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the accounts for the preceding quarter, was recorded.

NEW CHAWLS AND STABLES AT BOREE BUNDER.

A letter from the late Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 3318 of 1872, forwarding copies of a letter, addressed to the Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, and the reply of that officer on the subject of obtaining a new site for the chawls and stables of No. 1 (Health Department) ward, were laid on the table.

Mr. Peile (Municipal Commissioner) said he had to ask the sanction of the Bench, under the provisions of section 189 of the Municipal Act, to the disposal to Government of the site of the old market in Mody Bay. The Justices would recollect that the sums of Rs. 3,960 for stables, and Rs. 13,770 for chawls for No. 1 ward, had been sanctioned, and it was at first proposed to erect these buildings upon the site of the old Fort Market. It has been found, however, that the site was not large enough, and Government had agreed to give in exchange for the site of the old Fort Market, measuring 989 square yards, a plot of land on the Mody Bay estate measuring 1,236 square yards, and would allow the Municipality to rent 585 square yards in addition in the same situation at one rupee per square yard per annum. He therefore begged to propose—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to exchange 989 square yards of the old Fort Market site for 1,236 yards of Government ground on the Mody Bay reclamation, and to rent from Government 585 yards in addition at one rupee per yard per annum."

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.

A letter from the late Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 3274 of 1872, stating that the request for a loan for the purchase of the Municipal office buildings had been forwarded to the Government of India, and that in the meantime the efforts to induce Government to rent a portion of the buildings had been unsuccessful, was recorded.

THE ANNUAL REPORT—WANT OF LATRINES.

The Chairman observed that the next business was to receive the late Acting Commissioner's annual report, a copy of which every Justice, he believed, had received.

Dr. Blaney said that as he had a few remarks to make in reference to the Health Officer's report, he should like to ask whether it was possible for Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to introduce the question, of which he had given notice, in connection with the reception of this annual report.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he should prefer to bring forward his question apart from this item of the business.

Dr. Blaney said he thought these reports, which year after year were prepared with so much care by the heads of departments, should not be recorded in the same way that they recorded garrulous letters from individuals who from time to time sent in complaints of one kind and another, for there was much in them to attract attention in connection with the health of the people and to lead to useful discussion. In going through the Health Officer's report there were two or three points which it struck him it would be his duty to bring to the notice of the Bench, and first he would refer to what was stated at page 3 of that report on a subject which had frequently been brought to the notice of the Bench, namely, the want of latrine accommodation. (Hear, hear.) He had watched his opportunity and had frequently brought the subject to their notice, but had never been able to ascertain which was the proper time for getting something done in the matter. But he most heartily agreed to what was now stated by the Health Officer as well as with what had been stated in previous reports. In the whole of the eastern part of the native town, densely populated as it was, there was not one latrine. The Health Officer stated—"The wants of the people have not received sufficient attention in this respect. Their ancient privilege of frequenting the foreshore for natural purposes has been taken away from them, and the Municipality has not done its duty in leaving them without any place to resort to. Government is at last setting a good example by erecting latrines for the convenience of the native population within the limits of the military cantonment at Colaba, and it is, I submit, the clear duty of the Bench to vote a grant for the erection of such number of public privies as will prevent the excess that there now is for the too frequent fouling of the public streets, houses, gullies and urinals." As a matter of public decency, as a matter intimately connected with the public health of the city, he (Dr. Blaney) thought the necessity for these latrines was so great that it was unnecessary to urge that necessity at any length. For years past the Municipality had been spending large sums of money on all kinds of things, whilst the public health, in the matter of supplying this want for the poorer portion of the native community, had been uncared for; and it was because there was no provision for this great want of the labouring classes, numbering, perhaps, between 100,000 and 200,000, and a great proportion of them females, who had to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, who had no place to go to where they could hide their shame, and whom the necessities of nature impelled to resort to carts and other places to the detriment of public health and public decency, that Dr. Hewlett complained. Perhaps it would be sufficient to conclude on this point by again bringing the subject to notice with a view to some provision being made in the next budget. There was only one other point in regard to this report he (Dr. Blaney) would touch upon, and that was a very important one. From a statement at page 14D—it would be seen that in that section of the city known as Khara Talao, they had as high a death-rate as 37·24 per 1,000 upon the figures of the new census returns. Perhaps, for an eastern city, that mortality might not be regarded as so very high, but in Bombay it was a very heavy death-rate, so high that between that district and the next on the list, Kamatesopoora, with a death-rate of 29·38, there was a difference of nearly 8 per 1,000. He could not at the moment put his finger upon the population returns of the Khara Talao section, and it was not necessary to produce them; what he wished to bring to the notice of the Bench was the great difference between this high death-rate and that of the district next in the list. That there was some reason for this excessive mortality there could be no doubt, and that it was the duty of the Bench to make special enquiry on the point there could be no question. The Health Officer said—"The high death-rate in Khara Talao should attract attention. The population of this district, numbering 22,980 persons, forming 4,863 families, lives, as reported in returns in my office, in 618 houses, thus averaging 35·4 persons and 7·5 families, each consisting of 4·7 persons to each house. It is evident, therefore, that there must be great overcrowding, as the houses are not large. I know of houses where it is necessary for a stranger to take a lighted candle to walk safely through the house in the daytime." This high death-rate in Khara Talao did call for some particular notice, and as he did not think they could deal with the question on what they had before him, he begged to propose—"That the Health Officer be requested to report to the Bench, at an early date, the causes of the very high mortality in Khara Talao, and the means which should be adopted for diminishing the mortality, if possible; and also to report on the subject of the latrine accommodation required."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I may be permitted to remark——

The Chairman—Do you second the motion?

Mr. Nowrojee—I am not prepared to second it just now; however, I can wait until it is seconded.

The Chairman said that although as a matter of practice he did not take part in the discussion of business—more especially contentious business—he would second the motion, with a view to making this remark, that it was a public scandal and public disgrace that there were so few places of public convenience throughout the town, although they should be provided and largely multiplied. He could only say, and he believed he expressed the feeling of his colleagues in the magistracy, that he felt considerable shame in adjudicating upon petty offences by persons who committed acts which there was no convenience for them to commit in any other place. The necessity for providing latrines had been repeatedly admitted, but the difficulty seemed to be to provide funds for the work.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee agreed with Dr. Blaney as to the necessity for providing these conveniences, and upon an assurance from Mr. Peile that there were funds now available he should have no objection to their being at once constructed throughout the town. If no money was available they should be budgetted for next year.

Mr. Peile—I am afraid there are no funds available now for the very desirable purpose spoken of. I quite agree that it is one of the most pressing necessities of the city, and I will bring the question forward next October.

Mr. James Taylor thought it was for the Health Officer to bring forward some practical scheme for providing latrines, and then if the Commissioner said they must be provided, it would be for the Bench to provide the means. But in the present state of affairs when the Commissioner told them there were no funds, he, Mr. Taylor, did not see what good could be done by discussing the question further, for that as well as every other point touched on in the report had already been considered at length. He thought they might record their thanks to the late Acting Municipal Commissioner, who had done his duty exceedingly well during the short time he was in office. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the motion proposed by Dr Blaney, which was carried.

THE AUDIT.

The next business was to receive the auditors' report for 1871.

Mr. Peile said the report had only been in his hands for a very few days past, but he might mention that many of the suggestions it contained had already been adopted. One of the principal subjects was the method in which Government had computed the interest due on municipal loans. The question had been submitted to Government, and he would bring the matter before the Bench at a future day, after the reply from Government had been received, when the matter might be discussed with advantage. With regard to the concurrent audit by the Accountant General for 1872 some difficulty had arisen in regard to the strength of the Accountant General's establishment, and consequently no audit had taken place. It would be productive of inconvenience if they went on much longer without an audit, and if there was no objection he would therefore propose—"That the auditors' report for the year 1871 be received with thanks, and that the same auditors be requested to audit the municipal accounts for the first half year of 1872, and to continue their audit until the Accountant General is in a position to carry on the audit."

Mr. Bogie seconded the motion.

Mr. Taylor had read this report with great interest; it was the first report they had from the auditors worth reading—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and if the auditors had done their duty, as well in former years, he did not think there would have been any wish to change the system of audit.

Captain Baker—Is it to be understood that the Accountant General has given his consent for the interest upon these four sums of Rs. 16,000?

Mr. Peile—Yes, he has.

Captain Baker—Well, then, that appears to be all right, and as regard these numerous calculations as to the second loan it seems hardly necessary to go to the Government of India, because although it may be considered somewhat bold to say so in the faces of the Controller and the Auditors, the Accountant General's calculations are right and theirs are wrong. The only way in which I can understand the Accountant General to be wrong is this——

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I understand Mr. Peile asks to have the auditors appointed until we secure the answer from Government, and therefore, perhaps, Captain Baker will wait before he makes his remarks.

Mr. Peile reminded the Bench that they had not yet had the papers in the matter put before them. He thought it would be better for them to wait until the answer from Government was received.

Captain Baker said he had no objection to postpone his remarks.

The motion was carried.

RE-APPROPRIATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDINGS.

A letter from the Acting Commissioner, No. 3687 of 1872, asking for sanction to re-appropriate the various items of repairs of buildings, included in the revised Budget, under several departments, was next considered. The Commissioner explained that, whilst there would be a saving on some of the sanctioned items, there would be an excess on others. He therefore proposed—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to re-appropriate the various items for repair to municipal buildings in the budget, so as to meet excess in one department by savings in others."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded this proposition, which was agreed to.

HORSE ALLOWANCE TO THE ASSISTANT TO THE HEALTH OFFICER AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

A letter from the Commissioner, No. 3689 dated 13th June, forwarding an application from Mr. Brunton, Assistant to the Health Officer, for a horse allowance of Rs. 50 a month, was laid on the table. In this letter the Commissioner stated that he thought Mr. Brunton had reasonable grounds for petitioning for the continuance from May last of the horse allowance, the amount of which could be re-appropriated from some other item of saving.

The Chairman said these personal allowances were the very last things he would, as a general rule, presume to say a word upon, but as he probably saw a great deal more of Mr. Brunton than any one else, except his immediate superiors, having, as he might say, been intimately connected with the discharge of a portion of Mr. Brunton's duties for nearly five years past, he was able to state that Mr. Brunton was an excellent and most respectable officer of the Municipality who deserved well. As to that gentleman's services he (Mr. Connon) did not take upon himself to say whether they were over or underpaid, but he thought it only just to say these few words on behalf of a very careful and attentive officer whom he had seen working in the dark hours of the early morning and late in the evening, and who did seem to be deserving of careful consideration at the hands of the Bench.

Mr. Peile said this application was forwarded to him with a recommendation from Dr. Hewlett, and as it seemed to be a reasonable one, it had been forwarded on for the consideration of the Bench. Last year Mr. Brunton's salary was Rs. 600, with Rs. 50 for horse allowance. With Mr. Brunton's case he (Mr. Peile) wished to take that of Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets, who applied for a horse allowance, and whose application was also supported by the Health Officer. Mr. Higgins' pay last year was Rs. 400 with horse allowance Rs. 50. When the budget was passed Mr. Brunton's pay was reduced to Rs. 500 and that of Mr. Higgins' to Rs. 350, the allowances in both cases being struck out. Now their duties required them to be constantly moving about, and he thought there was a good deal to be said in favour of their application. In conclusion, Mr. Peile moved—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to pay to Mr. Brunton and Mr. Higgins horse allowances of Rs. 50 per mensem from May 1st, debiting the charge against savings in some items of the budget, or against the cash reserve."

The Hon. J. A. Forbes said he had very much pleasure in seconding this motion. No one was more anxious to economise than himself in every possible direction that was proper where efficiency was not compromised, but he thought it was clear that these two gentlemen were entitled to horse allowance if they were to perform their work properly.

Mr. Bogie remarked that he daresay all that had been said in favour of these two gentlemen was quite correct, but as a matter of principle he would propose that they be liberally treated, for what he was going to say need not affect them when the next budget was prepared. He thought the Bench would be instituting a very objectionable practice if they allowed the salary and of these two officers as settled in the present budget to be altered.

The motion was carried, Mr. Bogie and another gentleman only voting against it.

ONE OF THE LEASES.

Mr. Peile referring to the next business on the paper—correspondence regarding an alleged damage to the property of Mr. Culliandas Kirparam at Chowpattee—said Mr. Culliandas was the owner of certain premises at Chowpattee taken on lease, for quarters for the police, which lease was one of those disallowed by the Bench. The premises were vacated at the end of February, and Mr. Culliandas had since complained of dilapidations to them. On enquiry it appeared that the dilapidations were only such as would occur by fair wear and tear.

The Chairman said he learned from the Clerk of the Peace that Mr. White had advised that the lease was not binding on the Justices, and as Mr. Culliandas now threatened legal proceedings, he (Mr. Connon) would propose that the correspondence be recorded.

This was agreed to.

THE LATE CONTROLLER.

A letter from Government, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Maidment relative to the discontinuance of his connection with the Municipality, was recorded.

LIGHTING AND REPAIR OF ROADS.

A petition from Messrs. Narsoo Saibo and others, inhabitants of Cammatteepoora, Fifth Street, requesting an extension of the public lighting to their street was laid before the Bench.

Mr. Peile explained that Mr. Hope had reported on this application to the effect that at present the Municipality was not in a position to add to the large outlay on lighting, and that in the allotment of the public lamps care had been taken to distribute them, so as to afford the largest amount of benefit to the public generally.

A petition from Messrs. Bhagvandas Morlidhurdas and others, dated the 25th April last, praying that the road from Parell to Mahim might be lighted and metalled and watered, was also considered. Mr. Peile said he had made enquiries into the subject of this petition, and found that the principal roads at Mahim were kept in as fair a state as those in any other part of the island. There were many minor roads in and about Mahim—some of which were private—for the repair of which no provision had been made, and which would involve a large outlay if taken in hand. No provision had ever been made for watering the Mahim roads, nor had lighting been extended to them. It was in contemplation by Mr. Crawford to light the principal thoroughfares there with kerosine, but the intention had not been carried out.

Both these applications were recorded.

MR. HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE'S CASE.

The next item was the letter from Mr. Hormusjee B. Viccajee, requesting to be reinstated as collector of taxes or to be appointed to some other office in the Municipality.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—Sir, from what fell from Mr. Hope at a meeting held here some time ago, it was evident to all the Justices present that he was dissatisfied with the working of the collector's department. Unfortunately for Mr. Hormusjee, the reductions in his establishment lately effected by Mr. Hope had disorganized the whole of it, the salary of some 60 receivers which used to be Rs 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 40, according to their respective grades, had been reduced to Rs. 10 per mensem each, out of which these men were obliged to pay Rs. 7 to the Guarantee Society, and others who stood security for them. Under the rules laid down by Mr. Hope there was a certain fee allowable to the receivers for collecting your revenue, and a certain fine was to be imposed upon them in the event of their not being able to recover outstanding bills. In May, when the abstract for salaries and allowances for some sixty receivers was made out it was found that the sum due to them for the month was Rs. 2,100, whereas the fines exceeded Rs. 2,400, so that under the new rule these men were positively called upon to pay Rs. 300 out of their own pockets for being allowed to collect your revenue during the month of April!—(hear, hear)—and of course when Mr. Peile joined the office of Municipal Commissioner he very properly remitted the fines. It is evident from this that Mr. Hormusjee could not be blamed if the receivers, under the circumstances, did not perform their duty as cheerfully as they did before. Unfortunately for Mr. Hormusjee, the late Acting Commissioner construed this into obstructiveness, and with an earnestness of purpose characteristic of Mr. Hope, determined to get rid of the man who had, as he thought, thwarted him, and Mr. Hormusjee was forced to resign, for his resignation was simply a mild term for dismissal. (Hear, hear.) I propose—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to be good enough to allow Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee to withdraw his resignation."

Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I.—I shall be very happy to second this, because I think the case is one which calls for the protecting interference of the Bench. Mr. Hormusjee was in the service of the Bench for several years, and had previously been in that of Government for 16 years, and his testimonials show that during the whole of that time he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all under whom he served. It appears he was called upon by Mr. Hope to resign the appointment of collector, and was told that unless he resigned he would be suspended, and that Mr. Hope only gave him half an hour with the option of taking the one course or the other. Mr. Hormusjee, had he been allowed to go and consult his friends, would have been told not to resign, but situated as he was, in disgust at the treatment he had received, he resigned his appointment. I consider that his resignation was wrong from him, and that he should be righted. He is a poor man, and is known to be dependent on his salary for his daily bread. He would never have resigned his appointment if it had not been wrung from him. I may add that the greatest dissatisfaction prevails among all the servants of the Municipality from the manner in which they have been treated by Mr. Hope, and I trust that the Bench will not allow such a gross piece of injustice, as occurred in this case, to continue without marking their sense of it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Peile—I think, Sir, it is extremely desirable that Mr. Hope's opinion of the manner in which Mr. Hormusjee performed his duty should be kept quite distinct from——

Mr. Nowrojee—I beg your pardon, but perhaps you had better speak last in reply.

Mr. Peile—I thought I was the last. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Then you will allow me to say that I take this opportunity of stating that Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee's resignation was a matter with which I had nothing whatever to do. It is said that he was forced into resigning, but the blame of that has been attributed to me by many persons, and, amongst others, by public journalists. I thought it beneath my dignity to answer such a slanderous statement, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without stating that the imputation cast on me is a total falsehood. I had nothing to do with what Mr. Hope did in regard to Mr. Hormusjee's resignation, and I never said a word to Mr. Hope regarding Mr. Hormusjee's resignation, and yet I have been publicly charged with having brought about his ruin, a gross falsehood, which I beg to deny utterly.

Mr. Taylor—Perhaps, Mr. Peile, it would be better not to wait for any others before you address the Bench. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Peile—I said I thought it was necessary to separate Mr. Hope's opinion of Mr. Hormusjee's manner of doing his work from the question of Mr. Hormusjee's resignation. At most it must be a mere inference that Mr. Hope was guided in what he did by thinking that Mr. Hormusjee was not a good servant, and I don't think it is fair to Mr. Hope that such motives should be imputed to him when he has left India, and cannot reply. All that has been done was within the province of the Commissioner, but I do not of course object to state the circumstances to the Bench. The facts are these: On Saturday, the 25th May, Mr. Hope questioned Mr. Hormusjee in my presence as to whether he had any pecuniary relations with Mr. Crawford. Mr. Hormusjee at once admitted that he had, and stated the whole of the circumstances, and after that gave in a written statement of them to Mr. Hope. Nothing further occurred that day, but on Monday the 27th, the day on which Mr. Hope left India, he sent for Mr. Hormusjee, and in my presence told him that after considering his case he thought it his duty to suspend him, and report the circumstances to the Bench; but he said also, "If you prefer to avoid publicity by resigning I am ready to accept your resignation." No pressure was put upon Mr. Hormusjee, who sat for half an hour without saying a word. He then drew pen and paper towards him, and with his own hands wrote out his resignation of the office of Collector. There are one or two points in Mr. Hormusjee's letter to the Bench which I am obliged to notice, because they throw a slight tinge of colour over the facts which they do not really possess. He says—"Previous to this interview, Mr. Hope had harrassed me with suggestions that I should resign my appointment simply because I found it impossible to carry out the system of collection ordered by him in my department, and he soon increased the pressure to such a fearful extent that at last under his compulsion I gave him my resignation, which I withdrew the day after." Now, I have already told you, and can only repeat, that upon the day Mr. Hormusjee gave in his resignation, not one single word was said by Mr. Hope as to the manner in which the Collector had conducted his duties. He also says—"It is quite true that I stood security for Mr. Crawford for Rs. 10,000, but, gentlemen, I only did so about ten days previous to his departure for England when he was very ill;" and after that he talks of "doing a friendly act to Mr. Crawford on the eve of his departure." Now, if that is intended to imply that Mr. Hormusjee would not have stood security for Mr. Crawford if he had known he was going to leave Bombay, it is contrary to what Mr. Hormusjee himself told me, for he stated that if he had known Mr. Crawford was going to quit India, he would on no account have lent him money or become security for him, and that is very credible. (Laughter.) Then he says—"I had previously made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Crawford's creditor, so as not to be under any anxiety or pressure as regards the liquidation of the debt." Now, Mr. Hormusjee told me on the Saturday what the arrangements with his creditor were, but upon the same day he told me that his distress of mind was such that he was almost mad and felt himself to be a ruined man. I think the Bench will agree with me, that with the knowledge I had of Mr. Hormusjee's affairs it would not have been proper for me to have allowed him to withdraw his resignation, and being satisfied of that, I appointed his successor, and it seems to me that I could not have acted in any other way. It is easy to say it is a noble and generous act to shut one's eyes to the faults of a subordinate in order not to injury him, but it must be remembered that the money I should have risked by re-appointing Mr. Hormusjee was not my own, but the money of the public. Supposing I had reversed all that Mr. Hope did in the matter, and with a full knowledge of the facts had re-instated Mr. Hormusjee as Collector, and supposing that in his agony of mind he had been tempted to pay his creditor with the collections of one single day—which would have been sufficient—how could I have answered it to the Bench, and should I have been acting in accordance with my duty in submitting him to this temptation? At the same time, I may say I formed a high opinion of Mr. Hormusjee, who seemed to me a most honest and simple-minded man. There is nothing against his official character, except the indiscretion of entering into pecuniary transactions with the head of his own department, and his integrity is not impugned. I can only say that if any appointment becomes available in the Municipal service, for which he is fit, and where there is no pecuniary responsibility, I should be very glad to employ him, or I hope that Government may be able to find a place for him in some department. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee said he would bear testimony to Mr. Peile's statement as to what Mr. Hormusjee had said on this subject. Two or three days after Mr. Crawford had left for England, Mr. Hormusjee told him (Mr. Sorabjee) that Mr. Crawford had borrowed money, and that he would never have become security for Mr. Crawford had he known that that gentleman was just going to leave for England; and that two or three days before his departure Mr. Crawford promised to pay the amount in question and relieve him from liability. Then Mr. Crawford referred him to his (Mr. Crawford's) brother. So if Mr. Hormusjee now said that he became security, knowing that Mr. Crawford was going away, the statement was contrary to what he had told him (Mr. Sorabjee). He never spoke to Mr. Hope or any one else on the matter, because this was told him in confidence.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—Then you ought not to say anything about it here.

Captain Henry thought it would be very wrong if they were to interfere with the arrangements of the Commissioner, or take upon themselves to tell him whom to take on and whom to dismiss.

Col. Ballard said he was quite prepared to do anything that the Bench thought best in the matter, but he confessed he had no great respect for Mr. Hope's opinions. He thought Mr. Hope had led the Bench by the nose too long, and he hoped they would get on better under Mr. Peile's guidance.

Captain Robinson said he thought the Bench had not to give support to what Mr. Hope had done but to what their present Commissioner had done, and that under the circumstances they should not ask to have Mr. Hormusjee re-instated.

Mr. Peile—Perhaps I may be allowed to point out that the appointment of Collector is not vacant.

Mr. Perosha M. Mehta was of opinion that the Justices should enter a strong protest against the course followed in regard to Mr. Hormusjee. As to the ostensible ground of his being obliged to resign, if indebtedness was to be the test, how many valuable servants of Government would have to be dismissed. Mr. Peile laid it down that looking to the embarrassed circumstances of Mr. Hormusjee it was possible that in his agony of mind he might be tempted to appropriate the public money, but such a proposition could not be tolerated for a moment

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIP ELLORA, 1,573 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong, which port she left on the 8th June; Singapore, 16th June; Penang, 18th June; Galle, 27th June. She brought H. M.'s mail and the following cargo:—

From Shanghai—43 chests tea.

From Hongkong—538 packages tea, 891 packages silk, 109 cases glass bangles, 320 cases paper kettisals, 36 cases silk piece goods, 720 packages sugar, 452 tubs sugar candy, 50 cases copper coins, 4 cases white copper, 5 cases vermillion, 5 cases brass cover, 20 cases China ware, 1 case silver ware, 10 cases picture frames, 15 cases pap r, 3 boxes preserve, 223 cases cassia, 121 cases glass beads, and 8 packages sundry goods.

From Singapore—50 cases tea, 213 cases benjamin, 2 cases si k, 23 cases lac, 1 bag sago, 29 pieces ivory, 10 cases long pepper, 9 packages sundry goods, 2 cases cigars, 80. slabs tin, 13 cases nutmegs, and 6 cases mace.

From Calcutta—10 case piece goods and 20 bales gunny bags.

From Madras—200 bundles copper.

The Ellora brought the following passengers:—

From Galle—Mr. Henry Rogers for Bombay, and Mr. J McEwen for Suez.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Overland China Mail, June 8.)

THE Japanese fleet is about to visit Shanghai.—The Government has established a patent law.—A Japanese has been seized by the authorities for teaching the Catholic religian.—Women are now granted the same rights as men as to visiting temples, &c.—The burnt down part of Yedo is being laid out in streets 90, 60 and 48 feet wide.—All indecent exhibitions and the sale of indecent pictures and toys are henceforth prohibited.—Gas will shortly be laid at Yokohama.—A suspension bridge is being erected at Yedo.—A rising of farmers has taken place at Niigata. It was suppressed by the troops: no foreigners were injured.—The custom of going down on the hands and knees in the Emperor's presence has been abolished.

Details of the attack on Mr Baber near Kewkeang are to hand. He travelled incog. to test the efficacy of a Consular passport, and was stoned by the mob. Happily he escaped almost uninjured, but has effectually settled the point in dispute.—A Frigate of 2,700 tons, 400 h.p., and armed with 26 40-pounder and 2-90-pounder guns, has been launched from the Shanghai Arsenal.—Much interest is felt in the race home of the tea ships.—Baron von Gumpach's expose of the Burlingame Mission in 900 pages has been published.—Baron von Richthofen has returned to Shanghai.—A school for foreign children is to be established at Chefoo.—The Peiho is very low: the Tientsing floods are draining off.—The foundation-stone of the new Shanghai Consulate was laid on June 1st.—A new paper, entitled the *General Advertiser*, has been started at Shanghai.—The Northern silk-market opened on the 24th May.

A new line of Coast steamers is to be started.—Capt. Toppin, late of the Douglas, has had his certificate suspended for nine months.—3,511 coolie emigrants left Macao last month. A notification has been issued from the Russian Consulate forbidding vessels under that flag to carry coolies.—The screw steamer Conchita has been launched from the building yard of the H. K. and W. Dock Co.—The eclipse of the sun on June 6 was fully visible at Hongkong.—The wreck of the Dunmail is expected to yield a considerable value of lead to the divers.—Mr. B. B. Lewis is appointed U. S. Consul to Hainan.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE AT UMBALLA.—We regret to learn that Private Abbey, of H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, committed suicide last Thursday evening by shooting himself with a loaded rifle. The cause of the unfortunate occurrence is unknown.—*Mofussilite.*

DAKAY OF THE MAILS.—For the second time within a week, the officiating head clerk, Frontier Travelling Post Office, N. W. P., begs to report for our information "that the Punjab Mails beyond Gaziabad for down country were not received on the 29th ultimo owing to the Punjab train not arriving in time to meet the East Indian Railway down mail train which leaves Delhi at 3 A.M."—*Pioneer.*

OLD NEWS.—The news which we published as having reached Simla a few days ago of Colonel Hills, V.C., having been bitten by a mad dog, proves to be very old "news" indeed. The accident occurred more than two months ago! Both Colonel Hills and a friend were bitten by the colonel's spaniel in the beginning of May: wounds were at once freely cauterized by Dr. Johnston, in charge of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, and the whole affair forgotten, until our informant heard of the occurrence, and thinking it to be of recent date telegraphed it to us. To the many friends of Colonel Hills this will be good news.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.—A correspondent writes from Agra to a contemporary on the 28th—"The rainy season has been fairly ushered in by a thunderstorm, which began at 4 A.M. this morning, and lasted several hours. Not much rain has fallen, but the steady and continued drizzle, together with the dark masses of clouds hanging overhead, leave little room for doubting that the regular monsoon has burst, and that the hot season of 1872 is already a matter of history. The thermometer which at 4 P.M. yesterday stood at 98° in a covered verandah has now fallen to 81°, a difference of seventeen degrees in the course of a single day."

DOMESTIC MORALITY IN THE PUNJAB.—In order to form an idea of the looseness of domestic morality in the Punjab, a subject to which we have often drawn attention, our readers need only take notice of the fact that according to the criminal report of 1871, 2,950 married women were enticed away from their homes within the short space of twelve months!—*Indian Mirror.*

A DEFECT IN THE POLICE ACT.—Mr. F. F. Wyman, the Honorary Magistrate, while officiating for one of the magistrates the other day, thought that he had discovered the following defect in the Calcutta Police Act. People obstructing footpaths by exposing their goods for sale thereon have hitherto been charged by the police under the 66th section of the above Act, but the magistrate, on referring to this section, found that the offence was not provided for by it, though it contained a provision for the punishment of such as obstructed footways with a horse or other animal, or with a cart, carriage, or truck. The offence may, however, come under section 283 of the Penal Code which prevents the obstruction of a public way by the doing of any act or omitting to take order with any property in one's possession or under his charge. The magistrate, however, convicted the men under the section under which they were charged before him, being of opinion that the offence was comprehended in it. A section with the above provision was contained in the former Police Act of the presidency towns (XIII. of 1856), which has now been repealed.—*Ibid.*

INTRODUCTION OF COINS WITH ENGLISH INSCRIPTIONS INTO NATIVE STATES.—The Maharajah of Patiala very recently requested the Government of India to have some copper coins, to the extent of two lakhs of rupees, coined for him at the Calcutta Mint. The Government, at the instance of the Mint Master, enquired of His Highness whether the coins required by his durbar should bear British or native inscriptions, and the Maharajah, in reply, informed the Government that they should bear British inscriptions, and that he intends to introduce British copper coins into his territories. On receipt of this reply, the Government of India requested the political authorities to convey its thanks to His Highness for the liberal views expressed by him in connection with the circulation of metallic currencies in his territories. Sometime ago, if we remember rightly, the Maharajah of Rewah made a similar requisition to the Government of India, but had desired that the copper coins required by his durbar should bear native inscriptions.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALLEGED MUTINY AT SAUGOR.

(Pioneer.)

AMONGST our outstation gossip will be found two letters from Saugor, one treating seriously, the other jocosely, a late occurrence at that station. From a third and equally authentic source we have the following, from which it will be seen that the 40th Madras Native Infantry are again unfavourably before the public:—"A Court of Inquiry is at present sitting at Saugor to investigate alleged charges of mutiny against certain native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the 40th M. N. I. at that station. This is the *second* Court of Inquiry connected with the above regiment that has been assembled at Saugor this year. I understand that a strong guard of the Borderers, commanded by an officer, mounts daily; that an artillery officer is ordered to remain by his guns day and night, and that numerous armed patrols are sent out in every direction. Saugor appears to be well prepared."

OUT OF ITS ELEMENT.—A severe gale, on the 17th and 18th of April, drove the ice from the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and a storm on the 20th drove it back. The body of ice, three feet thick, 28 miles long, and 12 wide, moved with irresistible force to and upon the shore, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. On it pressed, crushing trees, fences, and buildings in its course. Trees two feet through were uprooted, and great rocks carried ten rods from the lake. The ice is piled in many places 40 feet high, and presents a beautiful spectacle, attracting visitors from all parts of the surrounding country.—*Boston Journal.*

SPORTING.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACE MEETING, 1872—(BELGAUM.)

STEWARDS

Brigadier-General, C. Adams.	Lt.-Col. Bannerman, H. M.'s 12th N. I.
A. D. Grey, Esq.,	Major Williams, "Queen's."
Major Brady, " Queen's."	Captain Reay, H.M.'s 40th N. I.
Captain Greig, R. A.	

1ST DAY TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

THE DERBY.—Rs. 200 from the Fund, for all maiden horses, weight for age and class, 2m., in excess of W. I. T. Club Rules, 1½ miles. Entrance for horses named on the 1st September, Rs. 20, 15th September, Rs. 50, when the race will close.

GALLOWAY PLATE.—For all galloways, weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10st. 3lbs. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Entrance Rs. 25; Rs. 100 added, 1 mile. To name and close on the 25th September.

THE WELTER.—For all horses, weight for age, Arabs to carry 10st. 7lbs. no allowances; Entrance Rs. 30; Rs. 125 added, 1½ miles. To name and close on the 25th September.

PONY PLATE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under, weight for inches 13-2 to carry 10st. Entrance Rs. 10.; Rs. 50 added, ½ mile.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

THE CUP.—Value Rs. 300 for all horses, weight for age, and class, 2m. 7lbs. in excess of W. I. T. Club Rules, maid-ns allowed 5lbs., except winners of Derby, and Welter, 1½ miles. Entrance for horses named on the 1st September, Rs. 30, 15th September, Rs. 50, when the race will close.

HACK STAKES.—For all horses, weight for value, Rs. 500 to carry 11st. 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 10) under, entrance Rs.20, Rs. 75 added, 1 mile. The winner to be put up for auction immediately after the race, any excess of his entered value to go to the fund.

WHIM.—For all horses, weight for age and inches, 1st. in excess of W. I. T. Club Rules; winners of Derby, Welter, Galloway Plate, or Cup, to carry 5lbs. extra, of two or more 10lbs. extra, entrance Rs. 30; Rs. 125 added, R. C. To name and close 25th September.

LITTLE HACKS.—For all galloways, 13-3 and under, weight for inches 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs., winner of the pony and galloway plate excluded. Entrance Rs. 10; Rs. 50 added; ½ mile.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—For all horses, that have started during the meeting. Forced for the winners of the Derby, Welter, Galloway Plate, Cup, and Whim, at an entrance of Rs. 40 for each race won, optional to losers and winners of other races at an entrance of Rs. 30; Rs. 150 added; 1½ miles.

MAIDEN PLATE.—For all horses that have never won on a public race course. Arabs 10st., countrybreds 11st., Aus. 11st., 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 15, with Rs. 100 added; ½ mile.

BELGAUM STAKES,—Handicap open to all horses that have started during the meeting and not won, except winners of winners' handicap, and Maiden Plate, which carry 7lbs. and extra respectively. Entrance Rs. 30; with Rs. 100 added. 1 mile.

OBSCENITY IN HINDOO TEMPLES.

(Indian Mirror.)

ON the subject of yesterday's remarks about the obscenity in certain Hindoo temples, Mr. Dall, who has lately returned from a trip in Southern India, writes as follows:—"From actual observation, I am compelled to endorse what you say of the frightful immorality and obscenity of some of the religious rites of actual, living and popular Hindooism.

Benares is bad enough, with its myriad Lingams continually worshipped. But I have seen nothing in Benares so beastly and corrupting as the band of copulatives that encircle the new car of the great god of Seringam. You may be aware that this granite god, Rungan-iyergar, with his twelve or fifteen hundred thousand rupees worth of trumpery in gold, silver, pearls, emeralds and diamonds, sits and lies in the most splendid temple of Southern India; seven-walled, and with the outer wall measuring half a mile on the side, or two miles in circuit. On three sides of each of these seven walls are richly ornate pyramidal gateways, called Goprums; those which show so finely in photograph, and are so captivating to the eye of an artist, even one of Lord Napier's experience, as to make him an earnest admirer of Brahminism 'with all its faults.' If old Hindooism,—say such men,—can give to a single one of her temples, as at Seringam, seventy-one of these superb gate-ways, running up to seventy feet in height it is impossible that it should be obscene—willingly obscene. Admiration of this sort, for beauty in stone, brick and mortar, robs us poor Brahmos, right and left, of a wealth of sympathy for our purifying work, without which wealth we may lack 'the sinews of war.' Let the visitor of Seringam, insist, as I did, on seeing the latest edition of old Brahminism, in the newly constructed and freshly painted *ruth* (carriage) of the presiding deity. He will see nothing so vile as this in the Naples Museum, among objects which the fearless student of history and life sees there, just as they were taken from the darkest Roman times and the brothels of unburied Pompeii. Rungan-yergar once a year leaves his angry Juno, Rungan-iyergaree, in the temple and is dragged in his giant car, by a thousand Brahmins and their deluded ones, with songs and shouting, to spend three nights in the pretty little temple of Natch-erumma, the dancing goddess. I only wish that men who honour the Brahmin above the Brahmo, could have seen, as I did, the blush and shudder of natural shame and disgust with which a dozen bright-looking boys the sons, as I suppose, of Brahmins, gathered about the car of their great god, the god of their fathers, and gave furtive glances and pointed furtive fingers, at that broad band of loathsome beastiality which set fifty nude human figures in dance and procession, in attitudes that no pure men and women, no modest forms or figures ever held. Down with old Brahminism we say, temples and all,—if needful to the uprising of modesty, purity and innocence."

SCENERY ON THE NEW PEER ROUTE TO CASHMERE.

IN a private letter from Shrinuggur, the writer, who travelled by the new Peer route, gives the following interesting description of the scenery on the way:—

"The trip up here has been most enjoyable, and the scenery something magnificent, especially in the neighbourhood of the Peer Panjal, the pass over which, 11,500 feet high, was deep with snow; the "road," a mere track, broad enough to allow of placing one foot before the other for some six miles; snow above, below, and all round, and the glare very trying. The sun was intensely powerful, and walking put one into a regular perspiration. At Aliabad Serai, however, the halting-place half-way down on this side, the cold was very great at night, snow still in the Serai, 10,200. Next day I made a double march, the first a mere track along the side of tremendous precipices, the latter through undulating well-wooded and watered country, amidst very pretty scenery, to Shoopeen, 7,000, and then too long marches in here. The scenery is certainly lovely, the heat by day in little tents rather great, and the squalor of the inhabitants and the filth of the villages utterly disgusting. The Jhelum runs close by, and people go in their boats of an evening as in their carriages elsewhere. Colonel and Mrs.——took me down past the city last evening. It would look nice in a photo., but is very tumble-down and full of abominations to eyes and nose. The river runs through it. I am pitched under a couple of pear-trees, with cherries, apples, mulberries all round, the latter like English and alone ripe, though we shall have cherries in a few days. The wild flowers on the road were lovely. Hawthorn, horse-chestnuts, violets, forget-me-nots, buttercups, dandelions, jessamine, briars (white and red), large (double) yellow roses, &c. in profusion. After resting here a day or two to see the sights I shall go to Islamabad, &c., and do what I can during she short time at my disposal. I shall have to return by the Murree road, as the bridges on this Pir route are constantly carried away in the rains. In one march you cross 36! Such things, a yard broad, very rough, torrents below, visible through the broad chinks, and without rails. I did not like the first; the others I did not mind one bit, standing on and looking from them into the *torrent*, and it *was* one."—*Englishman.*

A THEATRICAL TOUR IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Hussey and his little company have been touring it north of the Murray, and, in the course of their travels, have been occasionally placed in novel circumstances. In a private letter Mr. Hussey says—"I have played in places that I never before heard of, and could not find save by carefully consulting the map; but I found wherever I went they had heard of me. When I arrived in Grenfell I made up my mind to return to Victoria, and we had to drive a hundred and thirty miles to the now famous Wagga Wagga, without playing on the road. There were no hotels, and some nights we had to camp out, at others we stayed at some of the large stations. This last mode of resting was when we happened to arrive in the neighbourhood of a station before it was dark. We found all this "roughing it" exceedingly pleasant, and we enjoyed perfect health. At the stations they were exceedingly kind to us, and gave us the opportunity of a little kangaroo and emu hunting. Of kangaroos we saw literally thousands. In the course of our journeyings in this region some amusing scenes happened in connexion with our performances. It is the fashion in this part of the world for men, women and children to take their pet dogs to any entertainment, so that sometimes the dogs appear to be the most numerous portion of the audience. We have, in consequence, become quite used to the interruptions of dog-fights, of which there will be probably half-a-dozen in the course of an evening. Though accustomed to them, however, I cannot say we enjoy them, but the audiences always take the most lively interest in them. I distinctly refused one evening to admit a lady who came to the door with an enormous mastiff, for I foresaw mischief to the canine visitors, but she indignantly replied that if her dog did not go in she would not, and her refusal was applauded by the bystanders; so in they both went, and since then the 'dogs have had their day,' or rather night. At one place while Mrs. Hussey was singing 'Put me in my little bed' to a crowded house, a large centipede was discovered wriggling on a lady's dress. In 10 seconds the whole audience was 'demoralised' in doing execution upon the reptile. Order was hardly restored when there was a cry of 'snake,' and every one jumped on the benches. Sure enough there was a large black snake under the pianist's chair. This intruder was also despatched, and again tranquility reigned. Then there was a more than usually boisterous dog-fight. This, of course, was only an ordinary occurrence, but as out of it grew a fight between the owners of the dogs, necessitating the calling in of the police and the putting out of the two-legged combatants, we had rather a lively time of it. Everybody, however, said the entertainment was a great success, but whether on account of the centipede, the snake, the dogs, the pugilists, the police, or our own efforts to please, I could not quite learn."—*Melbourne Argus.*

WANTED; REST AND A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

BEFORE leaving India I saw in the *Pioneer* a letter from a correspondent, proposing that Government should, in lieu of a periodical settlement of the revenue payable from land, take half that of each village. From the position assigned to this communication, I cannot but suppose it emanated from one whose opinion is considered of value. As a landholder, I must deplore the promulgation of a doctrine having for its object the confiscation of one-half the village land in Northern India, at a time too, when, more than all, rest is required.

2. As one who has passed his Indian life, surrounded by the inhabitants of these villages, I cannot but sigh and ask, when they are to be left alone and when one will be found in possession of the powers and the inclination to leave them *so*, surrounded by the institutions that have served for centuries, contented to use the means and appliances of modern civilization to perfect them, and not by subversion and change cause confusion, mistrust, and ruin.

3. In my opinion a few years ago the village contained in its lumburdar, its putwaries, and its chowkeedar, all that was required, with proper management, to conduce to good government.

4. All this is changed. The proprietor now was the sudder lumburdar then, with but a vague idea of proprietary right; he was the middleman between Government the proprietor and the assamee the cultivator. He collected the rents and paid Government its share, keeping the balance for his trouble. He was bound under certain rules to consult the interest of the villagers, answerable for the safety and due care of all property passing through his village, and removable at the will of the Government, who could at any time cancel his management and assume direct control. He was assisted by a partially educated man of his own selection, the village putwarie, who kept his accounts and represented him with the immediate Government revenue official—the tehseeldar. The village watchman owed his appointment to him, and was discharged at pleasure; through him the lumburdar reported to the other Government official, the thanadar, all offence and crimes. Above all was the Collector, a member of that grand old service, each and almost every one of whom was, and deserved to be, the king of his district—men from the most respected families of England—those of the country gentry, who, from their birth, had seen around them power and the principles of ruling. These men knew instinctively the principles of government—the fairness, the firmness, the moderation of the gentleman. Although almost despotic in their districts, they knew what was required of them, and, with few exceptions, did their duty. They deserved and secured the respect of all beneath them, and in times of difficulty and danger their simple presence was of equal value as a regiment in ensuring a return to order.

5. To perfect this system all that was required was the gradual improvement of the machinery: compulsory education in the Hulkah School of the lumburdar's son would have raised the standard, and gradually improved each succeeding generation, preventing them in the future from being at the mercy of every idle rumour and ready to believe all against the Government, instead of appreciating the benefits continually bestowed.

6. The putwarie also could have been by education gradually raised in the social scale; and, combining in his person the office of accountant and village schoolmaster, been bound to devote three hours daily to teaching, with pay for this in proportion to the number of boys instructed. This would have ensured in time a fair sprinkling of education amongst the masses. The village watchman—the chowkeedar—was bound to report crime and offences, and to keep the lumburdar up to the mark in this most important portion of his duties, a more perfect system of police was required to —by independent supervision—ascertain if all was reported or only what the lumburdar chose.

7. Instead of the gradual improvement of this simple system, a few years and the desire for centralization have seen an entire and subversive change.

8. The suddur lumburdar has become the zemindar and owner of the land; by the repeal of Act XVI. of 1842, Government snapped the connecting link; for, by giving the zemindar power over the land beyond the period of settlement, it, and other like causes, practically conceded to him proprietary right. The putwarie was at the same time removed from his control, and became the accountant of a circle of villages. The *intention* of this change was to secure from him accuracy of accounts by removing him from the power of the zemindar. The *result* has been that he became no one's servant; if sent for by the zemindar of one village he could not come, he had promised to go to that of another; if required by the tehseeldar, his accounts were not ready, he had the call of others to attend to: like a wise man he remained at home and drew his enhanced pay. One year's accounts were copies of the last; no one but himself benefited by the change. The village watchman too became the servant of the State, had his pay increased by the result of a cash cess, and, with an addition of Rs. 3 a month to his perquisites became the richest man in the village and, as a Government servant, the most feared, through his power over the inspector's car.

9. By a coincidence fatal to the villagers of the North-West, almost all these baneful changes occurred within a short period of each other. If proprietary rights were conceded, social standing was decreased; no attempt was made to enforce by education the stamp of men required to hold their own in the advancing times. The Mutiny caused the zemindar's kinsman—the Brahmin and Rajpoot—to be looked upon with suspicion. The Native Army was almost closed as a career to the Cadets of the Family. Their pensions and surplus pay no more helped to pay the Government revenue, although with rights improved he was still tied down by prejudice to an obsolete state of things and unable to raise himself. Then with railways came the crowning blow. Up to their active advancement after the Mutiny, his seer land was a source of certain livelihood; the man to till it were at hand, contented seemingly to remain at home, and for an anna a day, paid in kind, work the land. Now villages lost these men; double and treble wages were procurable. Forbidden by tradition, almost as powerful as a tenet of his faith, to hold his own plough, he had to concede the increase, or see his lands lie fallow; he was compelled to pay, and thus his profits vanished. All tended to increase in his ignorant mind the feeling of distrust towards the Government, under whose rule these troubles—this almost certain ruin—had arisen.

10. The land, it is notorious, has of late years greatly decreased in its yield. The price of the bullock, the only animal to till the ground, has more than doubled in value, and, on the present system, the cultivator can ill afford the increased outlay. The late Budget shows a falling off of nearly £200,000 in income from the land; and, in my humble opinion, centralization has triumphed, but all the old safeguards are broken and being removed.

11. One system remains, the adoption of which will, I feel certain, fully remedy the past and make the future a prosperous and happy one, *viz.*, the perpetual settlement of the land revenue upon a fair and reasonable basis: by its means alone can the Government, in return for its gift, insist upon beneficial changes, and ensure the development of the wonderful increase of wealth, certain from proper culture.

12. By perpetual settlement I do not mean the plan adopted in Bengal—a system simply conducive to sacrificing the interests and future income of Government without advantage to itself or those it hoped to benefit. I allude to a system the principles of which would remove the faults of Bengal, and, guided by its mistakes, attain almost perfection and, by indirect taxation, supply the loss from future enhancement of the land rent, also rendering the land rent *certain* by improvements.

13. To my mind the foremost advantages of the permanent settlement upon fair and reasonable rates is the raising of the value of the land of the North-West at once from, say, 16 to 25 years' purchase, with 4 per cent. paper at par. The natives will always prefer permanently-settled land at 25 years' purchase to it. The one, in the case of a revolution ending in our withdrawal, would remain in their possession; the other not only be a total loss, but point to the holder as an enemy to the new rule—as a supporter of the old. The more valuable the property, the more certain the loyalty of the possessor: under a new rule he cannot expect so sure a tenure or freedom from additional imposts. The additional value given to the land authorizes the Government to insist on its terms, and the direction of the additional credit to, with it, provide the means of increasing and rendering as certain as possible the produce, thus rendering the payment of revenue beyond a doubt or chance of decrease.

14. I would not make the settlement permanent through all the North-West. I would do it gradually, feeling my way. For the villages so settled, I would raise an agricultural loan from it; at once advance to the zemindars the amount required to pay former incumbrances, provide funds for improvement, and pay the staff required to see to the interests of Government, and supervise the faithful carrying out by the zemindar of the term of the settlement. This money raised at 4 per cent. would be given to the zemindar at 10 (he now pays from 18 to 24); the excess 6 per cent. would pay the additional staff.

15. Taking a village of 2,000 beegahs, and 10 beegahs as the quantity irrigated by a *kutchapucka* well, 200 wells would be required, each with the upper 25 to 30 feet cased simply with bricks, and the assamee's labour would require a cash outlay of Rs. 25, or for the 200 Rs. 5,000. In return for the Rs. 25 gift the assamee would pay an enhanced rent of eight annas a beegah. This Rs. 5 would enable the zemindar to, in ten years, repay principal and interest, the Rs. 5,000, and give him a permanent addition of Rs. 1,000 to his income, or Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 additional value to his property. The assamee could well pay the extra Rs. 5, as the water would increase the yield of his land from five to eight maunds per beegah. Thus failure of means of irrigation, the main thing to fear, would be guarded against, the zemindar benefited, the Government repaid, and the yield increased 50 per cent. Act X. amply provides for all purposes, excepting the right to oust the tenant who refused to assist the landlord to improve the land. To pay the Government for sacrificing its future possible increased land revenue, the zemindar should pay income-tax upon his income. The grain produced should also *all* be taken to the local markets, and *only* sold there. The market should be made attractive by wise measures. These bazaars would all pay the octroi tax, thus giving Government a further income from the crop.

16. All villages where a tehseeldar is situated should, if possible, become Government property, and be cultivated as model farms, under the supervision of the settlement officers and his staff; but not in the way of the present model farms, in one of which I saw the other day an iron plough with a team of six bullocks, that must have cost Rs. 400, and worked by three men ploughing. This kind of model no zemindar can afford to imitate. The cultivation of those I advocate should be conducted after the manner of the country, adding selected grain for seed, cheap manure, the rotation of crops, and such other simple means as could be imitated. Yearly at each tehseeldaree a show should be held, when small prizes would be given for the best grain and the best cattle—the largest return per beegah, &c. The zemindar, whose tenants gained the greatest number of prizes at these shows, should have the place of honour for the year: by these and such like measures emulation would be induced. The present system of competition should be tempered by selection, and it should no more be *possible* for the bunneah's son to become a covenanted civilian. The zemindar should be compelled to send his sons to the Hulkah school. The putwarie should have one village, and as vacancies occurred they should be filled up from the Government schools from classes specially trained. It should be penal for any assamee to be without a lease, and no zemindar should recover under Act X. without production of the *kabooliat*. The above and many other measures quite feasible, which I cannot now allude to, would render the system almost faultless, and with no outlay to Government would the land be improved.

17. If the above, the only possible remedy by which Government can enforce a future, be followed, in time all will be well; the past improved upon, the zemindar and tenants rendered prosperous and happy, the education of the zemindars' sons and the tenants' children will prevent the spread of idle and mischievous rumours, and an immense political gain be achieved.

18. If it, or some such plan, is not adopted, Government will at its settlement gain a slight seeming pecuniary gain, but actually how great a loss! The land will gradually be more and more impoverished, all the evils alluded to in para. 9 will be increased and magnified. The Brahmin and Rajpoot will gradually see themselves removed from their only means of subsistence—the land; their position as leaders in the social scale enjoyed for centuries be lost; their villages will pass into the hands of the mahajun; and if any rebellion again occurs, to a man they will join in the subversion of a Government from which they have all to lose and nothing to gain, and no power, in my opinion, will then be able to allay the storm.

To you, Sir, as Editor of the *Pioneer*, I hardly know how to ask for the insertion of—I am afraid—so feeble an exposition of so great a cause. At this crisis I feel it due to make known the feelings and ideas of those with whom I have passed most of my life—a people harmless, contended, and wishing but to be left alone. With our present ruler to continue his Government, and officers such as have been carrying on the late settlement to carry out the details, all feel the future, if as above, would indeed be a bright one. May this be my apology for asking for the insertion of this letter in your paper whenever space can be found for it.

FRED. D. CHAPMAN,
Talookdar of Shahpore.

At Sea, 27th May 1872.
—*Pioneer.*

AN UP-COUNTRY RACE MEETING.

(Graphic.)

THERE are between fifty and sixty camps or stations in India possessing a made race-course, and almost the same number of meetings are held yearly. The largest and best attended meetings are in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; but with the facilities now offered by the rail for the transport of horses, the races at Poona, Hyderabad, and Bangalore in the south, and at some of the larger stations in the north do not fall far short of these. The Turf in India is of course maintained in its integrity by the European community, but the natives also lend it their support to a considerable extent. Many of the chiefs and independent native gentlemen possess considerable knowledge of Turf matters, and run horses for sport's sake. They often go uncommonly well, and carry off a fair share of Turf honours. H. H. Aga Khan, of Bombay, who is a Persian, and a reputed descendant of the original "old man of the mountain," may safely be styled the King of Native Indian sportsmen. There are few race-courses in the south of India where his burly form and strongly-marked features are not known, while the tall bats and green frockcoats of his followers are as familiar to such scenes as the weighing-scales and the ropes and stakes. As English horses do not stand the violent exertion of training and racing in such a hot climate, Arabs and Australians are usually employed for racing purposes in India. The latter, on account of their superior size, have to give weight to the former when running against them. The weight for age for Arabs, according to the Western India standard, is from 7st. 5lbs. for 3 years to 9st. for 8 years and over. The weight for inches is from 8st. for 13hds. 2in., to 10st. 7lbs. for 14hds. 3in. The time attained by the Arab does not equal that of the English racer over the same ground, but in proportion to his size (14hds. 3in. is a large Arab) his performances may be considered as good. For an Arab a good mile would be 1m. 59s.; one and a half miles, 2m. 55s. two miles, 3m. 54s. The Arab carries heavier weights in proportion to his size, as 8st. 10lb. is a heavy weight for an English flat racer. In comparing the horses, it should be remembered that the Arab is the great cause and originator of the English racer in his present state of excellence. Breeding and training in a good climate for more than 150 years have made him what he is; but even now the relative racing and staying powers of the two are warmly disputed.

Our sketches refer to the annual race-meeting in Kattiawar in Western India, a province which is famous for a particular breed of strong and hardy horses very suitable for cavalry purposes. Hence the establishment of a yearly horse-show and race meeting (thanks to the munificent subscriptions of the chiefs) at Rajcote, the capital of the province. As the Arab horses are often victorious at the races, the local prejudice in favour of the Kittiawar stock has been considerably lessened.

An Indian race-course is always amusing. The heterogeneous nature of the crowd, the burlesque mixture of European and native costume assumed by the native jockeys and horse-owners, and the general mingling of the gorgeous and the grotesque cannot fail to produce a pantomimic effect; but in the present instance the appearance on the course of so many native chiefs and nobles of various castes and creeds, each with his own particular train of followers, equipped in every fanciful style, gives an unusually picturesque air to the scene. On the road to the course towards the cool of the evening open carriages, curricles, waggonettes, dog-carts, and bullock-carts, filled with English ladies and gentlemen, Rajahs and Nawabs, their Ministers and friends, Brahmins, Parsees and Mahomedans, follow each other in a dusty procession from the camp, the intervals being filled with Sawars, or native troopers, as escorts; cameimen and horsemen of every creed and denomination, from Europeans, Persians, Rajpoot and Katty landholders, down to half-caste clerks and shopkeepers from the Bazar; while citizens, soldiers, and etceteras file along the side of the road on foot. The course being reached, the better class ensconce themselves in stands permanent and temporary, and the general crowd line the ropes and stakes, and, undisturbed by any "Jones from Manchester" and his "two to one bar one," eat betel nut and smoke hookahs in dreamy wonderment at the energy of the Sahibs in getting up such a "tamasha."

The scales (which belong to the butcher in the Bazaar) have been set up in a racquet-court adjoining the grand stand, and, the first trumpet having sounded, the weighing in for the Kattywar Derby commences. Gentlemen riders with attendant "peons" or belted servants bearing saddles and weights bustle about, and native jockeys, their vision extinguished by their caps and their legs lost in English top-boots, struggle in and out of the scales and attach themselves to weights which look like life-belts on their small figures. The last instructions are given by anxious trainers, the last bets booked, and the second trumpet sounds.

Five horses having been successfully turned out on the course, Syed Ali dashes past the stand in a preliminary canter, his hair floating in the breeze and his scraggy figure made the more conspicuous in his jockey costume; but whatever his appearance may be, there is no doubt of his riding powers. Each jockey and horse follows suit, and then being taken back to the post, they are despatched as soon as their tempers and the fancy of the starter will permit. As race are much the same all over the world, further details are unnecessary. The more favoured portion of the crowd meet the horses as they return, and conduct them back to the scales. The jockey of a local chieftain is found short of weight three pounds, which he thinks he must have lost in perspiration during his rapid act of horsemanship. Presently another trumpet sounded for the Kattiawari "Give and Take" for country breds, when still more novel and various elements are evolved from the back of the crowd, and the proceedings commence again as before.

The grand stand is filled meanwhile with ladies and gentlemen, their children and attendant ayahs. The race cups are displayed on a table in the corner. An occasional rajah is introduced, and while looking very uncomfortable on the edge of a chair, endeavours to make himself as agreeable as possible. He assures his European friends that horses are his one object in life. On being shown a race-cup representing a charioteer urging three classical horses to top speed, in frosted silver, he says he does not think much of that, as he himself "can drive four horses."

The ladies make bets of gloves, and display much interest when husbands perform as gentleman jocks. Much honest fun is the sum total of the day, which is probably terminated by a ball or other entertainment.

CHARLES LEVER.

(Times.)

WHEN a novel-writer drops off in the fulness of years he may find old admirers to lament him, but generally he will be scarcely missed by the public. The waning of his popularity has followed on the flagging of his powers, until the decrease of the one has been even more rapid than the decay of the other. His day is gone by; his place has been filled by younger and fresher men, who are catering for the fashion of the hour and the capricious tastes of the libraries. It is rarely we have to regret a man whom exceptional gifts have saved from the common fate of his fellows, but such a man the novel-reading world has lost in Charles Lever. For some forty years Mr. Lever had been writing with slight intermission, producing book on book, and scattering magazine articles broadcast. Yet the early liking of many of us has only ripened with long acquaintance, and we venture to say thousands of readers of all ages are deploring his loss as a personal misfortune. Nor are the reasons for this perennial popularity of his far to seek. Not only was he blessed with a fund of intense youthful vitality, which, after standing the drain of a lifetime, still freshened the accumulating experiences of age; not only could you trust his equal talent to turn out work far more entertaining than the average; not only could you count absolutely upon his tact and versatility to save him from the deadly sins of dulness and monotony,—but he contrived to tone his subjects and his style down to his years, and so, as his admirers grew older like himself, he carried the mass of them along with him. He supplied the place of the powers which decay with youth by the use of those which strengthen and develope with maturity, and, while always remaining himself, he satisfied a more practical and critical age. Sensation, more or less pronounced or subdued, pervaded and flavoured everything he wrote. But the sensation of the social and political sketches which formed the staple of his later works differed as widely from the wild and extravagant action of his earliest novels as one of his hackneyed old diplomatists from one of his harebrained light dragoons. In each of his books there was a happy blending of something to suit itself to every taste, and so the good-humoured man of the world was read and liked to the last.

Lever was born in Dublin in 1899. He was educated for a physician, and, we believe, took medical degrees both at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Göttingen. In the cholera year of 1832 he was appointed to an extensive district in the North of Ireland, and he probably reproduced his dispensary experience later in *The Martins*. Afterwards he exchanged that temporary appointment for the post of physician to the Legation at Brussels. It will be seen that he commenced his cosmopolitan education early. But being born an Irishman, with a superabundance of Irish life and humour, it was only natural his genius should first break ground where it did. Ireland, as it then was, offered a congenial field which was irresistibly tempting. It was a land of strange contrasts to which absence doubtless lent a certain picturesqueness. It was a land where indigenous drollery seemed to flourish the more luxuriantly for the poverty of the soil and the people, and where erratic genius might run riot among the merry savages who inhabited it, to his heart's content. Above all, it was a land as much beyond the range of well regulated English ideas as beyond the pale of English law and order. It was difficult, perhaps, to caricature the extraordinary reality, yet so long as the novelist preserved the local colouring he could take very much what liberty he pleased in his sketches. Accordingly, Lever poured out one after another what we may call his first cluster of novels—*Harry Lorrequer's Confessions, Charles O'Malley, Jack Hinton, Tom Burke, The O'Donoghue.* His Irishmen naturally took to the army, while the English fine gentlemen in the service were ordered or exiled to Ireland. What scope for "situations!" From the first page to the last we were swept along in a whirlwind of ceaseless action, among lovemaking, fighting, drinking, droll songs, rich practical jokes, racy dialogues. You had no time left you to cavil or to criticize, and it was just as well, for neither the episodes nor incidents would bear chilly analysis. Over a tissue of brilliant impossibilities and improbabilities the author contrived to throw a certain air of reality